
A Guide to the Official Publications
of the Other American Republics

»IV«

Chile

A GUIDE TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF
THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS



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General Editor



»IV«

Chile

Compiled by

OTTO NEUBURGER



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Table of Contents

	PAGE
Prefatory Note.....	4
Introduction.....	5
General Publications.....	8
Legislative Branch.....	14
Executive Branch.....	23
Early Governments.....	23
Presidents.....	23
Historical Development of the Ministries.....	25
Ministerio del Interior.....	28
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.....	35
Ministerio de Economía y Comercio.....	38
Ministerio de Hacienda.....	45
Ministerio de Educación Pública.....	51
Ministerio de Justicia.....	59
Ministerio de Defensa Nacional.....	61
Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Vías de Comunicación.....	67
Ministerio de Agricultura.....	70
Ministerio de Tierras y Colonización.....	72
Ministerio del Trabajo.....	73
Ministerio de Salubridad, Previsión y Asistencia Social.....	75
Servicios Independientes.....	82
Judicial Branch.....	84
Index.....	87

PREFATORY NOTE

This is the fourth part of a comprehensive guide initiated in the fiscal year 1941 as a part of the program of the Department of State for cooperation with the other American republics. Certain preliminary and special studies published by the Library of Congress has called attention to the urgent practical working need for such a guide. The official publications of the other American republics constitute the largest available body of documentation about administrative, economic, social, and cultural conditions in these countries. At the same time, through lack of information of the governmental structure and the system of government reporting and publishing, these are often the least utilized sources. This guide has been prepared to fill the need for a practical reference work for the many agencies and individuals of the American republics interested in these matters.

The actual work of this comprehensive project was begun in 1940 with the appointment of Mr. Henry H. McGeorge. He continued on in charge through December 1943 and spent a period of approximately eight months in the fiscal year 1943 in Latin America, principally in the capitals of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile, and Bolivia, bringing up to date and extending information on many important points in a way that would not otherwise have been possible.

Mr. James B. Childs was general editor through July 1946. In August 1946 the administrative responsibility for the completion of the program was placed upon the Director of Hispanic Foundation and Mr. Henry V. Besso was subsequently appointed general editor.

INTRODUCTION

CHILE went through several changes in its constitutional background which had distinct consequences for the three branches of the governmental power. The movement for Chilean independence began in 1810; the first constitutional act being dated August 14, 1811. From then on until May 25, 1833, when the first constitution, now one of the oldest in Latin America, came into existence, six provisional charters (1812, 1818, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1828) were adopted. The constitution of 1833 was in effect until the new one, dated September 18, 1925, took its place. It is still in existence.

The *legislative power* was vested in a Congress. The first session took place on July 4, 1811, but because of many disturbances, especially the war of independence lasting until 1818, and military dictatorships, it took until 1828 for the constitutionally established legislative power, composed of two chambers, to become supreme. Under the Constitution of 1833, the Senate was called "Cámara de Senadores," its designation since 1925 being "Senado." The other house is called "Cámara de Diputados."

The *judicial branch* was provided for first in the Judiciary Regulations of 1823, which were amended and amplified by numerous subsequent laws and executive decrees. The judicial power consists of the Supreme Court, sitting at Santiago, civil courts of the first instance, courts of appeals in various provinces, district and circuit courts. The judicial system is based on the Judiciary Act of 1875:

The *executive power* was exercised at first under the presidency, by the Junta de gobierno, installed on September 18, 1810. Two Cabinet Secretaries were provided, one for the Interior and War, another for Commerce. The constitutional act of 1822 provided for three ministries: Domestic and foreign affairs, commerce, war and navy. A later law of February 1, 1837, provided for a fourth ministry—justice and public education—and, by a law of June 21, 1887, the number of ministries was increased to six. By further decrees and regulations the designations of several ministries have been changed and new ones created, bringing the number up to 11. In 1942 the most important change in the governmental organization of Chile was made. A law of July 18, 1942, granted to the President of the Republic extraordinary powers to consolidate and coordinate public services. By an executive decree of August 26, 1942, the bureaus and other agencies were

rearranged under the various ministries, and by another of September 20, 1942, the councils and services of the fiscal and semifiscal institutions were unified. These changes in recent years brought complication not only in the agencies but also in their publications.

Besides the *Guía administrativa* which was issued by the Ministerio del Interior for the period from 1893 to 1924 and contained only the names of the agencies and their officials without any description of their historical developments and functions, the government of Chile seems never to have published an official directory of all governmental agencies. There have been, however, some private publications listing the various agencies of the government and the principal officials. A *Prontuario Administrativo de Chile* (Empresa Editora Atlas, Santiago), published in 1945, was used in the preparation of this publication. The *Anuario Ercilla*, published for the first time in 1940, represents the most detailed and complete directory, but it is no longer up to date.

As Chile has never issued, under governmental responsibility, any comprehensive bibliography of its official publications, a short survey of the principal bibliographical works listing and describing Chilean official publications will indicate the difficulty of arriving at an exact statement, even for the recent years, of what publications Chile has issued officially. In the first place the two volumes by Ramón Briseño, published 1862-79, under the title: *Estadística bibliográfica de la literatura Chilena*, contain a partial record of Chilean official publications. The first volume covers the years from 1812 to 1859, inclusive, the second one for the years 1860 to 1876. The next bibliographical contribution is David Toro Melo's *Catálogo de los impresos que vieron la luz pública en Chile desde 1877 hasta 1885 inclusive* (Santiago, 1893, 504 pp.), of which unfortunately only about five copies exist. Next, the *Anuario de la prensa chilena*, covering the years 1886-1916, lists in each of its 28 volumes, governmental publications, being included usually under the title. The *Anuario* was included for the years 1917 and 1918 in the *Revista de Bibliografía Chilena y Extranjera*, and for the years 1927-29 in the *Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional*. The latter one, the *Revista de Bibliografía*, issued by the Biblioteca Nacional, from 1913 until the end of 1918, and again from 1927 on, describes in chronological order the official publications. Further, the *List of serial publications of foreign governments*, 1815-1931, edited by Winifred Gregory, and published at New York in 1932, lists Chilean publications on pages 133-139, giving the holdings in some of the principal libraries of the United States. Finally, *A Catalog of Books, represented by Library of Congress printed cards, issued to July 31, 1942* (Ann Arbor, Mich., Edwards Brothers, Inc.) lists in volume 28,

on pages 352-395, and the *General Catalogue of Printed Books*, issued by the British Museum in London, in vol. XXXVII (1943), on pages 150-175, Chilean official publications.

Although there has never been a centralized Printing Office, there existed between the first half of the nineteenth century and 1931 an Imprenta Nacional at Santiago which printed mostly the official gazettes, memorias and laws. By decree with force of law No. 79 of April 2, 1931, the printing of the *Diario Oficial* was placed under the Empresa periodística "La Nación" to which also the equipment of the Imprenta Nacional was transferred. In addition, publications of the Government have been issued by contract through various private printing and publishing firms, as well as through a certain number of bureau printing plants. At the present time there are printing establishments maintained by the Dirección General de Prisiones, by the Carabineros, by the Instituto Militar Geográfico, by the Armada at Valparaíso and by the Universidad de Chile.

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

OFFICIAL GAZETTES

DIARIO oficial de la República de Chile. Año I, no. 1, March 1, 1877, to date. Daily official gazette. Contains laws, decrees, decree-laws, regulations, resolutions, edicts of the University of Chile, court notices (particularly of the Supreme Court and courts of appeal), notices for the presentation of bids for government contracts, corporation bylaws, corporation and bank balance sheets, and other official notices.

It was printed by a National Printing Office (Imprenta nacional) at Santiago until April 1931 when by decree no. 79 of April 2, 1931, its printing was placed under the Empresa periodística "La nación."

A decree of Feb. 26, 1877, stated that laws, decrees, and other measures of the government appearing in the *Diario oficial* would be held as authentic, and the publication of such measures would be considered official notification in requiring compliance of persons or corporations affected.

Indexes were apparently published semiannually until 1904. Beginning with that year they were published every four months, and from the second half of 1931 they have been published quarterly.

At Santiago in 1891 under the Balmaceda government the *Diario oficial* began with no. 4,075, Jan. 2, 1891, and continued through no. 4,273, Sept. 1, 1891. Under the Montt government at Santiago publication of the *Diario oficial* was resumed on Nov. 11, 1891, with no. 4,075 as though the Balmaceda gazette was an irregular series.

Boletín oficial de la Junta de gobierno. Nos. 1-72, May 28-Nov. 10, 1891. This was the official organ of the revolutionary government established on Jan. 7, 1891, at Valparaíso and later at Iquique. The *Boletín*, established by a decree of April 15, 1891, contained not only official editorials, enactments, and announcements, but also various other documents such as financial statements, decisions of the courts, etc.

La nación. This is a general newspaper, published since Jan. 14, 1917, which parallels the official gazette. Government participation started under the administration of President Ibañez. In accordance with the provisions of decree with the force of law no. 3,070 of Dec. 31, 1927, and no. 3,070 bis, apparently of the same date, its organization was regulated by decree no. 6,000 of Nov. 30, 1928. Decree with the force of law no. 79 of April 2, 1931, placed the printing of the *Diario oficial* under the charge of the Empresa periodística "La nación" and transferred to it the equipment of the Imprenta nacional, or national printing establishment. By decree no. 3,490 of July 22, 1934, a new organization was formed with the designation of Empresa periodística "La nación," S. A. *La nación* is listed here in view of the fact that news of government activity appears in detail in this newspaper.

PREVIOUS OFFICIAL GAZETTES

Beginning with the earliest period of governmental organization in Chile, there have been various official gazettes, which are as follows:

Aurora de Chile, periódico ministerial y político. First official newspaper,

issued in independent Chile. Tomo I, nos. 1-46, from Feb. 13 to Dec. 24, 1812, 188 pp.; Tomo II, nos. 1-12, from Jan. 7 to April 1, 1813, 48 pp. Reprinted in 1903, Imprenta Cervantes.

El monitor araucano. Publication ordered by a decree of April 4, 1813. Tomo I, nos. 1-100, April 6 to Nov. 30, 1813, 286 pp.; Tomo II, nos. 1-83, Dec. 2, 1813 to Sept. 30, 1814, 402 pp: with 19 supplements and extraordinary numbers (incl. the last issue of Oct. 1, 1814). Reprinted in *Colección de historiadores y documentos relativos a la independencia de Chile*, Tomos XXVI-XXVII.

Gazeta ministerial del gobierno de Chile, also known as *Gazeta del rey*. Nov. 17, 1814-Feb. 11, 1817. A prospectus was issued on Nov. 11, 1814, and an extraordinary number on Nov. 14, 1814, both with the title: *Viva el rey. Gazeta del gobierno de Chile*. The gazette was issued during the Spanish occupation under the forces of General Osoróo. Tomo I, nos. 1-52, Nov. 17, 1814-Nov. 9, 1815, 481 pp.; Tomo II, nos. 1-111, Nov. 16, 1815-Dec. 31, 1816, 547 pp.; Tomo III, nos. 1-10, Jan. 3, 1817-Feb. 11, 1817, 77 pp.

Gazeta del supremo gobierno de Chile, nos. 1-16, Feb. 26-June 15, 1817; with one supplement and four extraordinary numbers. Weekly. Appeared a few days after the reestablishment of an independent government in Chile.

Gazeta de Santiago de Chile; with no. 38, May 2, 1818: *Gazeta ministerial de Chile*. Santiago. Tomo I, nos. 1-100, June 18, 1817-July 10, 1819; Tomo II, nos. 1-100, July 17, 1819-July 7, 1821; Tomo III, nos. 1-63, July 14, 1821-Feb. 5, 1823, 345 pp. *Gazeta ministerial extraordinaria*, nos. 1-62, July 10, 1819-Jan. 29, 1823.

Diario de documentos del gobierno. Authorized by a decree of Oct. 17, 1825. Nos. 1-83, Oct. 18, 1825-April 4, 1826. *Apéndice al Diario*, no. 63 (following No. 63 of Jan. 29, 1826).

Registro de documentos del gobierno. Nos. 1-84, April 18, 1826-Dec. 1, 1827. Continues the above *Diario* without being published daily.

El araucano. Año 1-47, nos. 1-4,842, from Sept. 17, 1830, to Feb. 1877. Weekly 1830-49; semiweekly 1849-50; thrice weekly 1850-77. There are numerous supplements and *alcances*. Its object, as stated in the first issue, was to impart all types of important news that could be obtained from other nations for the Chilean people, and similarly, to present data concerning the government, customs, education, and progress of Chile for the information of other peoples.

LAW COLLECTIONS

Boletín de leyes y decretos del gobierno (first issued under title *Boletín de las leyes i las órdenes i decretos del gobierno*). 1810 to date. Monthly. This publication was authorized by decree of Feb. 1823. Most comprehensive collection of governmental laws and decrees. Contemporary issuance began with Libro 1, no. 1, Feb. 12, 1823. In order to complete the collection of the *Boletín*, laws and orders issued from 1810 to 1822 were published from 1898 to 1901 in four volumes. Another compilation for the same period was published in 1846 as *Collección de las leyes i decretos del gobierno, desde 1810 hasta 1823* in one volume of 392 pages. The *Boletín* has a monthly index since 1905, and quarterly indexes 1900-1904. A general index, *Índice general del Boletín de las leyes y decretos del gobierno de Chile . . . desde 1810 hasta la actualidad* was published in three volumes, 1905-7.

Recopilación de leyes por orden numérico. Jan. 1893 to date. Yearly. Issued at first by the Consejo de estado, and after its abolition, by the Contraloría general. Indices by numerical order, ministries, and subjects.

CODES

An official edition in two volumes of all the codes, together with the constitution, was published in 1937: *Códigos de la República de Chile*. Ed. oficial, Valparaíso, 1937.

Another official edition of the codes in force with all amendments up to that date are to be found in a handbook of two volumes, published by the faculty of juridical and social sciences of the University of Chile: *Códigos de la República de Chile*. Ed. oficial. 2 vols. Santiago, Sociedad imprenta y litografía "Universo," 1938.

A few historical facts and editions of the most important codes seem worth mentioning: The *Código civil* (abbr. C. C.), promulgated on Dec. 14, 1855, came into effect on Jan. 1, 1857. It has been amended by various subsequent laws relating to specific topics, most recently by laws no. 5,680 of Sept. 13, 1935, no. 5,750 of Dec. 2, 1935, no. 7,612 of Oct. 21, 1943, and no. 7,825 of Aug. 30, 1944. The Civil Code is divided into a preliminary chapter and four books (*libros*). The first one deals with persons and domestic relations, comprising articles 1-564. The second one covers the law of real and personal property, its ownerships and possession (Arts. 565-950). Book III includes treats of inheritance and succession to property and gifts (Arts. 951-1,436). Book IV treats contracts of all kinds, except commercial contracts (Arts. 1,437-2,524). The most recent edition of the Civil Code appears to be the following: *Código civil conforme a la edición oficial*. Colección universo. Valparaíso, Imprenta y litografía "Universo," 1940, 472 pp.

The *Código de comercio*, adopted on Nov. 23, 1865, came into force on Jan. 1, 1867. An official edition is *Código de comercio de la República de Chile*. Santiago, R. Miranda y cía., 1909. An English translation by W. A. Bewes was made in 1909 and appears in the series "Commercial Laws of the World," vol. VI. Boston, Boston Book Company, 1909.

The Commercial Code contains 1,534 articles divided into four books. Book I deals with merchants and commercial agents and their obligations. Book II relates to mercantile contracts and obligations in general. Book III deals with maritime commerce. The fourth book, dealing with bankruptcy, was replaced by the Bankruptcy Act, Law no. 4,558 (published in the *Diario oficial* of Feb. 4, 1929), amended by decree no. 248 of May 20, 1931, and put into force by decree no. 1,297 of June 23, 1931. Its text was given in the appendix to the Code of Commerce in the first volume of the collected codes, published by the University of Chile in 1937. Law no. 6,162 (published in the *Diario oficial* of Jan. 28, 1938), which modified also the following code, limited certain commercial actions.

The *Código de procedimiento civil* (abbr. C. de P. C.), adopted on Aug. 28, 1902, came into force on March 1, 1903, and was revised in 1918. Official edition of the revised text: *Código de procedimiento civil de la República de Chile*. Santiago, Imprenta Santiago, 1918.

The code consists of four books: Book I contains general rules relating to all lawsuits; book II is entitled "Ordinary actions"; book III deals with special actions; book IV with matters of noncontentions jurisdiction.

An official edition of the Code of Civil Procedure containing all amendments since the promulgation of the Code in 1902 forms part of the first volume of the collected codes, published in 1937 by the Faculty of the University of Chile (see above).

The Criminal Code of 1874 came into force on March 1, 1875. Official edition: *Código penal; orígenes, concordancias, jurisprudencia*. Santiago, Poblete Cruzat

hnos., 1915. A supplement was published in 1925: *Suplemento al Código penal*. Santiago, Poblete Cruzat hnos., 1925.

In 1929 and 1938 attempts to produce a new code were made. Official editions of the drafts presented to Congress by the Ministry of Justice in 1929 and 1938 are: *Proyecto de código penal*. Santiago, Imprenta nacional, 1929. *Proyecto de código penal*. Santiago, Dirección general de prisiones, 1938. These revisions were never adopted as laws. An official edition of the Penal Code with amendments to date was published in volume two of the collection of codes mentioned above.

The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1906, based largely on the Spanish code came into force on March 1, 1907. The code is divided into three books, of which the first deals with provisions of a general character applicable to all criminal cases. The second establishes rules for the prosecution of ordinary cases of crimes and felonies, and the third deals with special proceedings. Official edition: *Código de procedimiento penal; orígenes, concordancias, jurisprudencia*. Santiago, Poblete Cruzat hnos., 1916.

The most recent text containing all amendments since the promulgation of the code forms part of the second volume of *Códigos de la República de Chile*. Ed. oficial. Sociedad imprenta y litografía "Universo," Valparaíso, 1937.

The Mining Code of Dec. 20, 1888 (in force Jan. 1, 1889) was replaced by a new one which took effect in April 1930 by virtue of law 4,796 of Jan. 25, 1930. Official edition: *Código de minería*. Santiago, Imprenta nacional, 1930. This in turn was replaced by another, promulgated by decree-law no. 488 of Aug. 24, 1932 (*Diario oficial* of Aug. 27, 1932). An edition of the latter, with amendments up to 1937, was issued in 1938: *Decreto-ley 488 sobre Código de minería y su reglamento*. Santiago, Casa. Zamorano y Caperán, 1938. The same edition under the same title with amendments up to April 1941 was published in 1941. A semi-official edition of the code, its regulations and a digest of the decisions of the courts construing this and the former codes was edited in 1939 and 1940: *Código de minería* by Juan Díaz Salas. Santiago, Imprenta Zig Zag, 1939. A comprehensive edition is the study: *Orígenes y jurisprudencia del Código de minería de 1932* by Julio Ruiz Bourgeois. Santiago, Imprenta nacimiento, 1940.

The *Código del trabajo* (abbr. C. del T.) (Labor Code) was promulgated by decree 178 of May 13, 1931, taking effect on November 28, 1931. Official editions: *Código del trabajo y su reglamentación*. Santiago, Editorial nacimiento, 1935; 2nd ed., 1938, Imprenta Zig Zag. *Código del trabajo*, refundido (Edición del *Diario oficial*), Santiago, La nación, 1943. The most complete edition, covering also international labor agreements concluded by Chile is: *Código del trabajo* (concordado y anotado). Santiago, Ediciones Ercilla, 1945. Suplemento, 1945.

The Judiciary Act and its editions are dealt with in the section on "Judicial branch."

The Sanitary Code (*Código sanitario*) was adopted by decree no. 226 of May 15, 1931, replacing the former code of 1925. It consists of 274 articles and is divided into four books, dealing with the organization of public health, measures of preventing dangerous diseases, international sanitary prophylaxis, and sanitary police. Its official text is published in *Diario oficial* of May 29, 1931, and of July 8, 1931. An official edition was published in Santiago, Talleres gráficos "La nación," 1942, 76 pp.

A Notarial Code (*Código del notariado*) was enacted by decree no. 407 of March 19, 1925 (characterized as, *decreto sobre nombramiento, instalación, sub-*

rogación, atribuciones y obligaciones de los notarios), and entered into force on March 25, 1925. Its text, legal commentary, and subsequent related regulations are presented in the booklet *Los códigos chilenos anotados. Del notariado, legislación y jurisprudencia*, by Santiago Lazo.

A Code of Military Justice (*Código de justicia militar*, abbr. C. de J. M.), went into effect on March 1, 1926, which revoked the General Army Ordinance of April 25, 1839, and the subsequent laws amending it. This code has 435 articles and is divided into four books. The first book deals with military courts; the second with procedure; the third with punishments; and the fourth contains general provisions.

The text of the code, as revised, is contained in the combined official edition of the codes published in 1937 under the auspices of the University of Chile. The most recent official edition is: *Código de justicia militar*, 2d. ed., "Antecedents, concordancias, jurisprudencia, referencias. Convenciones, leyes y reglamentos que lo complementan. Código penal aplicable en materia militar." Imprenta de carabineros, 1944, 743 pp.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1925 which is now in force in Chile was promulgated September 18th of that year in place of the Constitution of 1833 and drafted by a Comisión Consultiva de Reformas Constitucionales. On account of the extraordinary conditions that had prevailed since Sept. 5, 1924, President Arturo Alessandri appointed this advisory committee representing the different political points of view in the country by decree no. 1422 of April 7, 1925, to advise the government on the organization and functioning of a national constitutional convention. Events moved so rapidly that the committee itself under the chairmanship of President Alessandri proceeded to the drafting of the new constitution, holding sessions from April to the beginning of August. The full committee met only three times, and the subcomisión de reformas constitucionales, also under the chairmanship of President Alessandri, sat thirty-three times. The first and second drafts, as well as the final draft submitted to plebiscite, are included in the volume of the committee's proceedings published by the Ministerio del Interior under the title: *Actas oficiales de las sesiones celebradas por la comisión y subcomisiones encargadas del estudio del proyecto de nueva Constitución política de la república* (Santiago, Imprenta Universitaria, 1925, 753 pp.). Among other things the constitution which was submitted to plebiscite on August 30 deprived the two chambers of congress of the power to censure and overthrow ministries, increased the term of the President of the republic from five to six years, separated church and state, abolished the Consejo de Estado and the Comisión Conservadora, and established the Tribunal Calificador de Elecciones. The Constitution of 1925 became effective thirty days after its promulgation in *Diario oficial* Sept. 18, 1925 (año XLIX, núm. 14, 276). Next the text was printed in the *Recopilación de decretos-leyes por orden numérico*, vol. 13, pp. 1003-1020.

The Constitution is divided into ten chapters containing 110 articles. Chapter I relates to the State, the Government and Sovereignty; chapter II, to nationality and citizenship; chapter III, to constitutional guarantees; chapter IV, to the National Congress (Chamber of Deputies and Senate), its powers, the enactment of laws, the sessions of Congress; chapter V, to the President of the Republic and Ministers of State; chapter VI, to the supervisory tribunal of elections; chapter

VII, to the judicial power; chapter VIII, to the internal government of the State; chapter IX, to the internal administrative regime, provincial and municipal administration; chapter X, to the amendment of the Constitution.

A very convenient edition of the Constitution of 1925 with the parallel provisions of the Constitution of 1833 is contained in the *Manual del Senado*, 1942.

The Constitution of May 25, 1833, which was in effect for nearly a hundred years, was drafted by the Gran Convención in session from October 20, 1831, to May 17, 1833. The proceedings of the Gran Convención are printed in Letelier's *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos de la República de Chile*, that section being reissued in 1901 with a separate title-page as follows: *Recopilación de las actas, sesiones, discursos, etc., relativos a la Constitución de 1833*.

The constitutions and constitutional acts previous to 1833 are as follows:

Reglamento para el arreglo de la autoridad ejecutiva provisoria de Chile, Aug. 14, 1811.

Reglamento constitucional provisorio, Oct. 27, 1812.

Reglamento para el gobierno provisorio, Mar. 17, 1814.

During the period from 1814 to 1818, Chile was reoccupied by the Spanish. In 1818, after independence was reestablished a *Constitución provisoria* was drafted as of Oct. 23, 1818.

Constitución política, Oct. 30, 1822.

Reglamento orgánico y acta de Unión del pueblo de Chile, Mar. 30, 1823, became the *Constitución Política*, promulgated on Dec. 29, 1823.

Constitución Política, Aug. 8, 1828.

The taxes of these early constitutions and constitutional acts are reproduced in Letelier's *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos de la república de Chile*.

A comprehensive survey of the Chilean constitutional law is presented in *Síntesis del derecho constitucional chileno* by Mario Bernaschina González (Santiago, 1944, 119 pp.) one of the publications of the Seminario de derecho público de la Escuela de ciencias jurídicas y sociales de la Universidad de Chile. A comment on the court decisions relating to the Constitution was published as a doctoral dissertation under the title *Jurisprudencia de la Constitución política de 1925* by Carlos R. Mason (Santiago, *El Imparcial*, 1944, 74 pp.).

Sources for the studying of the Constitution are given also in a recent publication of the Seminario de derecho público of the Escuela de ciencias jurídicas y sociales, University of Chile, issued under the title *Fuentes para el estudio de la Constitución política promulgada el 18 de septiembre de 1925* by Mario G. Bernaschina (Santiago, Universidad de Chile, 1943, 34 pp.). The bibliography of 520 members is referred to on pp. 3-12 by section of the Constitution.

The director of the above seminary, Dr. Aníbal Bascañán Valdés, has issued *Los Constituyentes de 1925* (Santiago, Universidad de Chile, 1945, 304 pp.) dealing with the personalities who participated in the work of the committees and sub-committees forming the present constitution. All of them are described with biographical sketches, with descriptions of their participation in the committees and, wherever possible, with interviews on their opinions concerning the Constitution.

The first amendment of the Constitution of 1925 was enacted by virtue of the law no. 7,727 of Nov. 23, 1943, by which great powers were invested in the Presidency. An official edition of it is presented in the book: *Constitución política de la República de Chile, promulgada el 18 de septiembre de 1925 y texto y antecedentes de la reforma constitucional promulgada el 23 de noviembre de 1943* (Santiago, 1944, 93 pp.).

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The text of the code, as revised, is contained in the combined official edition of the codes published in 1937 under the auspices of the University of Chile. The most recent official edition is: *Código de justicia militar*, 2d. ed., "Antecedents, concordancias, jurisprudencia, referencias. Convenciones, leyes y reglamentos que lo complementan. Código penal aplicable en materia militar." Imprenta de carabineros, 1944, 743 pp.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1925 which is now in force in Chile was promulgated September 18th of that year in place of the Constitution of 1833 and drafted by a Comisión Consultiva de Reformas Constitucionales. On account of the extraordinary conditions that had prevailed since Sept. 5, 1924, President Arturo Alessandri appointed this advisory committee representing the different political points of view in the country by decree no. 1422 of April 7, 1925, to advise the government on the organization and functioning of a national constitutional convention. Events moved so rapidly that the committee itself under the chairmanship of President Alessandri proceeded to the drafting of the new constitution, holding sessions from April to the beginning of August. The full committee met only three times, and the subcomisión de reformas constitucionales, also under the chairmanship of President Alessandri, sat thirty-three times. The first and second drafts, as well as the final draft submitted to plebiscite, are included in the volume of the committee's proceedings published by the Ministerio del Interior under the title: *Actas oficiales de las sesiones celebradas por la comisión y subcomisiones encargadas del estudio del proyecto de nueva Constitución política de la república* (Santiago, Imprenta Universitaria, 1925, 753 pp.). Among other things the constitution which was submitted to plebiscite on August 30 deprived the two chambers of congress of the power to censure and overthrow ministries, increased the term of the President of the republic from five to six years, separated church and state, abolished the Consejo de Estado and the Comisión Conservadora, and established the Tribunal Calificador de Elecciones. The Constitution of 1925 became effective thirty days after its promulgation in *Diario oficial* Sept. 18, 1925 (año XLIX, núm. 14, 276). Next the text was printed in the *Recopilación de decretos-leyes por orden numérico*, vol. 13, pp. 1003-1020.

The Constitution is divided into ten chapters containing 110 articles. Chapter I relates to the State, the Government and Sovereignty; chapter II, to nationality and citizenship; chapter III, to constitutional guarantees; chapter IV, to the National Congress (Chamber of Deputies and Senate), its powers, the enactment of laws, the sessions of Congress; chapter V, to the President of the Republic and Ministers of State; chapter VI, to the supervisory tribunal of elections; chapter

VII, to the judicial power; chapter VIII, to the internal government of the State; chapter IX, to the internal administrative regime, provincial and municipal administration; chapter X, to the amendment of the Constitution.

A very convenient edition of the Constitution of 1925 with the parallel provisions of the Constitution of 1833 is contained in the *Manual del Senado*, 1942.

The Constitution of May 25, 1833, which was in effect for nearly a hundred years, was drafted by the Gran Convención in session from October 20, 1831, to May 17, 1833. The proceedings of the Gran Convención are printed in Letelier's *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos de la República de Chile*, that section being reissued in 1901 with a separate title-page as follows: *Recopilación de las actas, sesiones, discursos, etc., relativos a la Constitución de 1833*.

The constitutions and constitutional acts previous to 1833 are as follows:

Reglamento para el arreglo de la autoridad ejecutiva provisoria de Chile, Aug. 14, 1811.

Reglamento constitucional provisorio, Oct. 27, 1812.

Reglamento para el gobierno provisorio, Mar. 17, 1814.

During the period from 1814 to 1818, Chile was reoccupied by the Spanish. In 1818, after independence was reestablished a *Constitución provisoria* was drafted as of Oct. 23, 1818.

Constitución política, Oct. 30, 1822.

Reglamento orgánico y acta de Unión del pueblo de Chile, Mar. 30, 1823, became the *Constitución Política*, promulgated on Dec. 29, 1823.

Constitución Política, Aug. 8, 1828.

The taxes of these early constitutions and constitutional acts are reproduced in Letelier's *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos de la república de Chile*.

A comprehensive survey of the Chilean constitutional law is presented in *Síntesis del derecho constitucional chileno* by Mario Bernaschina González (Santiago, 1944, 119 pp.) one of the publications of the Seminario de derecho público de la Escuela de ciencias jurídicas y sociales de la Universidad de Chile. A comment on the court decisions relating to the Constitution was published as a doctoral dissertation under the title *Jurisprudencia de la Constitución política de 1925* by Carlos R. Mason (Santiago, El Imparcial, 1944, 74 pp.).

Sources for the studying of the Constitution are given also in a recent publication of the Seminario de derecho público of the Escuela de ciencias jurídicas y sociales, University of Chile, issued under the title *Fuentes para el estudio de la Constitución política promulgada el 18 de septiembre de 1925* by Mario G. Bernaschina (Santiago, Universidad de Chile, 1943, 34 pp.). The bibliography of 520 members is referred to on pp. 3-12 by section of the Constitution.

The director of the above seminary, Dr. Anibal Bascuñán Valdés, has issued *Los Constituyentes de 1925* (Santiago, Universidad de Chile, 1945, 304 pp.) dealing with the personalities who participated in the work of the committees and subcommittees forming the present constitution. All of them are described with biographical sketches, with descriptions of their participation in the committees and, wherever possible, with interviews on their opinions concerning the Constitution.

The first amendment of the Constitution of 1925 was enacted by virtue of the law no. 7,727 of Nov. 23, 1943, by which great powers were invested in the Presidency. An official edition of it is presented in the book: *Constitución política de la República de Chile, promulgada el 18 de septiembre de 1925 y texto y antecedentes de la reforma constitucional promulgada el 23 de noviembre de 1943* (Santiago, 1944, 93 pp.).

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

UNDER the Constitution of 1925, the legislative authority is vested in a Congreso Nacional composed of two chambers (Senado and Cámara de Diputados), meeting annually in an ordinary legislature beginning May 21 and concluding Sept. 18. Under the Constitution of 1833, the Senate was called "Cámara de senadores." In the 1833 Constitution there was provision that both houses meet annually in an ordinary legislature beginning June 1 and concluding Sept. 1. Under the 1833 Constitution, but not under that of 1925, there was a small body styled Comisión conservadora, functioning whenever necessary during the periods when Congress was not in session.

Beginning with 1866 the debates have been published in a separate series for each house under the title *Boletín de sesiones* (earlier usually entitled simply *Sesiones*). Ordinarily these include the text of legislative bills, reports from committees, and various communications in addition to the debates, and are issued currently from day to day in separate parts as well as in consolidated volumes at the end of the legislature. The proceedings of the joint session of each ordinary annual legislature including the text of the presidential message dealing with the "estado administrativo y político de la Nación" are printed regularly with the *Boletín de sesiones* of the Senate.

The *Documentos* (bills, committee reports, etc.) for the Senate were printed in separate volumes for the legislature of 1877, and from 1913 through 1916-17; the *Documentos* for the Deputies were printed separately for the legislature of 1877. For the *Boletín de sesiones* of each house, there is an index to the debates and to the documents for each ordinary and each extraordinary legislature.

At the beginning of every legislature, each house usually distributes for the use of members a statement of all legislative business (bills, etc.) which was pending before the various committees under the title of *Catálogo de asuntos pendientes en comisiones*.

There have been a few irregularities in the holding of annual legislatures. Congress did not meet in ordinary legislature in 1838. Owing to the extraordinary conditions prevailing from January through Aug. 1891, the ordinary legislatures for the year began in November and continued through Jan. 1892, the *Boletín de sesiones* in each case including the last previous extraordinary sessions in Oct. 1890. In 1891 after the Junta had been set up at the beginning of January at Iquique, in the North, with the support of the majority of congress, Balmaceda had a new congress elected, the Cámara de senadores being in session from Apr. 22 to Aug. 17, and the Cámara de diputados from Apr. 21 to July 21. In Sept. 1924, the Congress was dissolved, and the *Boletín de sesiones* of each house for the extraordinary legislature Mar. 1-May 20, 1926, includes the last previous sessions on Sept. 9, 1924, the preparatory session in Dec. 1925, and for the Senate, the joint session of both houses on Dec. 23, 1925.

At this point the exact record of all extraordinary (abbr. Ex.) and special (abbr. Sp.) legislatures from 1866 when the publication of a separate *Boletín de sesiones* for each house was initiated is given as follows:

Cámara de senadores

1866 Ex. Nov. 19, 1866-Jan. 7, 1867.
Sp.
1867 Ex. Oct. 7-Dec. 16.
1868 Ex. Nov. 27-Dec. 30.
1869 Ex. Apr. 21-May 10.²
Ex. Oct. 25, 1869-Jan. 8, 1870.
1870 Ex. Oct. 26, 1870-Jan. 6, 1871.
1871 Ex. Oct. 23, 1871-Jan. 3, 1872.
1872 Ex. Oct. 2-Dec. 30.
1873 Ex. Oct. 3-Dec. 22.
1874 Ex. Sept. 1-Nov. 11.
1875 Ex. Sept. 3-Dec. 22.
1876 Ex. Oct. 18, 1876-Jan. 10, 1877.
1877 Ex. Oct. 29, 1877-Jan. 14, 1878.
1878 Ex. May 15, 17.
Ex. Oct. 4, 1878-Apr. 18, 1879.
1879 Ex. Dec. 15-31.⁴
1880 Ex. Dec. 6, 1880-Jan. 18, 1881.
1881 Ex. Oct. 19, 1881-Jan. 13, 1882.
1882 Ex. Nov. 8, 1882-Jan. 18, 1883.
1883 Ex. Nov. 14, 1883-Jan. 14, 1884.
1884 Ex. Oct. 27, 1884-Jan. 21, 1885.
1885 Ex. Nov. 23, 1885-Feb. 6, 1886.
1886 Ex. Nov. 22, 1886-May 16, 1887.
1887 Ex. Oct. 14, 1887-Jan. 30, 1888.
1888 Sp.
Ex. Oct. 12, 1888-Jan. 18, 1889.
1889 Ex. Oct. 14, 1889-Jan. 17, 1890.
1890 Ex. Oct. 3-10
1892 Ex. Oct. 3, 1892-Jan. 30, 1893.
1893 Sp. Aug. 29-Sept. 26.⁷
Ex. Oct. 16, 1893-Jan. 15, 1894.
1894 Ex. Oct. 15, 1894-May 27, 1895.
1895 Ex. Oct. 15, 1895-May 27, 1896.
1896 Ex. Nov. 2, 1896-Feb. 26, 1897.
1897 Ex. Oct. 11, 1897-Jan. 19, 1898.
1898 Ex. Oct. 14, 1898-Jan. 30, 1899.
1899 Ex. Oct. 14, 1899-Jan. 5, 1900.
1900 Ex. Oct. 15, 1900-May 29, 1901.

Cámara de diputados

Oct. 23, 1866-Jan. 9, 1867.
July 6-Aug. 10.¹
Oct. 8-Dec. 12.
Oct. 28, 1868-Jan. 5, 1869.
Apr. 6-May 4.³
Oct. 23, 1869-Jan. 10, 1870.
Oct. 24, 1870-Jan. 4, 1871.
Oct. 24, 1871-Jan. 3, 1872.
Oct. 8-Dec. 28.
Oct. 4-Dec. 20.
Sept. 3-Nov. 12.
Sept. 2-Dec. 21.
Oct. 17, 1876-Jan. 11, 1877.
Oct. 23, 1877-Jan. 16, 1877.
May 16-25.
Oct. 3, 1878-May 10, 1879.
Dec. 16, 1879-Jan. 8, 1880.⁵
Dec. 7, 1880-Jan. 19, 1881.
Oct. 18, 1881-Jan. 12, 1882.
Nov. 9, 1882-Jan. 18, 1883.
Nov. 15, 1883-Jan. 14, 1884.
Oct. 23, 1884-Jan. 20, 1885.
Nov. 24, 1885-Feb. 6, 1886.
Nov. 23, 1886-May 30, 1887.
Oct. 18, 1887-Jan. 28, 1888.
Apr. 2-7.⁶
Oct. 13, 1888-Jan. 16, 1889.
Oct. 15, 1889-Jan. 17, 1890.
Oct. 7, 9.
Oct. 4, 1892-May 30, 1893.
Oct. 14, 1893-Jan. 16, 1894.
Oct. 16, 1894-May 24, 1895.
Oct. 10, 1895-May 29, 1896.
Nov. 5, 1896-Feb. 23, 1897.
Oct. 14, 1897-Jan. 20, 1898.
Oct. 14, 1898-Jan. 28, 1899.
Oct. 14, 1899-Jan. 5, 1900.
Oct. 18, 1900-May 31, 1901.

¹ Para tratar del proyecto de lei sobre reforma de la Constitución.

² Impeachment proceedings against members of the Supreme Court.

³ Preferment of charges against members of the Supreme Court.

⁴ Secret sessions of Dec. 11-14 on pp. 43-65.

⁵ Acta de las sesiones secretas in March, April, June and August, 1879, pp. 113-151.

⁶ "Discusión de la ratificación de la reforma constitucional" pagued with the proceedings.

⁷ The *Boletín de las sesiones especiales en 1893* (Aug. 29-Sept. 26) of the Senate has the running title: *Acusación al Ministerio Vicuña—Sesiones especiales del Senado*. The documents containing the formal charges from the Cámara de diputados and evidence were published separately with title: *Acusación a los ex-ministros del despacho señores don Claudio Vicuña, don Domingo Godoy, don Ismael Pérez Montt, don José M. Valdés Carrera, don José Francisco Gana, don Guillermo Mackenna. Pruebas rendidas durante el juicio ante el Senado*.

Cámara de senadores

- 1901 Ex. Oct. 14, 1901–May 26, 1902.
 1902 Ex. Oct. 20, 1902–Feb. 6, 1903.
 1903 Ex. Oct. 14, 1903–May 30, 1904.
 1904 Ex. Oct. 10, 1904–Jan. 25, 1905.
 1905 Ex. Oct. 16, 1905–Feb. 13, 1906.
 1906 Ex. May 9–22.
 Sp. Aug. 22–30.
 Ex. Oct. 16, 1906–Feb. 5, 1907.
 1907 Ex. Oct. 14, 1907–Feb. 7, 1908.
 1908 Ex. Oct. 14, 1908–Feb. 19, 1909.
 1909 Ex. Oct. 18, 1909–Mar. 3, 1910.
 1910 Ex. Oct. 17, 1910–Jan. 30, 1911.⁹
 1911 Ex. Oct. 14, 1911–May 31, 1912.
 1912 Ex. Oct. 14, 1912–Jan. 24, 1913.
 1913 Ex. Oct. 14, 1913–May 26, 1914.
 1914 Ex.
 Ex. Oct. 14, 1914–Feb. 26, 1915.
 1915 Ex. Oct. 11, 1915–Apr. 27, 1916.
 1916 Ex. Oct. 11, 1916–May 30, 1917.
 1917 Ex.
 Ex. Oct. 15, 1917–May 20, 1918.
 1918 Ex. Oct. 14, 1918–Feb. 12, 1919.
 1919 Ex. Sept. 8, 1919–Mar. 16, 1920.
 1920 Ex. Oct. 5, 1920–May 12, 1921.¹⁰
 1921 Ex. May 23–31.
 Ex. Oct. 11, 1921–Feb. 8, 1922.
 1922 Ex. Mar. 21–May 31.
 Ex. Oct. 2, 1922–May 30, 1923.
 1923 Ex. Oct. 15, 1923–Jan. 3, 1924.
 1924 Ex. Feb. 4–May 30.
 1926 Ex. Senado Mar. 1–May 20.¹³
 Oct. 4, 1926–May 10, 1927.
 1927 Ex.
 Ex. Nov. 14, 1927–Mar. 19, 1928.
 1929 Ex. Oct. 21, 1929–Apr. 25, 1930.¹⁶

Cámara de diputados

- Oct. 15, 1901–May 23, 1902.
 Oct. 14, 1902–Feb. 7, 1903.
 Oct. 14, 1903–Feb. 4, 1904.
 Oct. 27, 1904–Jan. 25, 1905.
 Oct. 14, 1905–Feb. 10, 1906.
 May 11–21.
 Sept. 18.⁸
 Oct. 12, 1906–Jan. 31, 1907.
 Oct. 15, 1907–Feb. 8, 1908.
 Oct. 15, 1908–Feb. 18, 1909.
 Oct. 14, 1909–Mar. 3, 1910.
 Oct. 14, 1910–Feb. 1, 1911.
 Oct. 14, 1911–May 31, 1912.
 Oct. 17, 1912–Jan. 24, 1913.
 Oct. 16, 1913–Feb. 6, 1914.
 May 4–30.¹⁰
 Oct. 15, 1914–Feb. 26, 1915.
 Oct. 9, 1915–Apr. 26, 1916.
 Oct. 12, 1916–Jan. 26, 1917.
 May 9–31.¹¹
 Oct. 17, 1917–May 18, 1918.
 Oct. 10, 1918–Feb. 26, 1919.
 Sept. 5, 1919–Mar. 17, 1920.
 Oct. 7, 1920–May 13, 1921.¹²
 May 23–28.
 Oct. 12, 1921–Feb. 9, 1922.
 Mar. 22–May 31.
 Oct. 4, 1922–May 30, 1923.
 Oct. 16, 1923–Jan. 5, 1924.
 Feb. 4–May 30.
 Mar. 1–May 20.¹⁴
 Oct. 4, 1926–Feb. 15, 1927.
 May 9.
 Nov. 14, 1927–Feb. 8, 1928.¹⁵
 Oct. 21, 1929–Jan. 30, 1930.¹⁶

⁸ Proceedings of these joint sessions dealing with the election and induction of the President of the republic have the title: *Congreso pleno. Boletín i actas de las sesiones celebradas por el Congreso nacional en 1906 con el motivo de la elección de Presidente de la republica.* (34 pp.)

⁹ Anexo (xviii pp.) contains report of the proceedings of the "Reunión parlamentaria celebrada el 17 de septiembre de 1910 con motivo del centenario de la independencia nacional."

¹⁰ Segunda legislatura en 1914.

¹¹ Segunda legislatura extraordinaria en 1917.

¹² The *Boletín de sesiones* includes that of the session immediately following which is designated as "Segunda legislatura extraordinaria en 1921."

¹³ Includes preparatory session and the joint session in Dec. 1925 as well as the last previous session in Sept. 1924.

¹⁴ Includes the preparatory session in Dec. 1925 as well as the last previous session in Sept. 1924.

¹⁵ Actas de las comisiones durante el período extraordinario, 14 octubre de 1927–6 de febrero de 1928, 62 pp. at the end of vol. 2. One of the few instances in which the *Actas* have been printed either separately or as a group.

¹⁶ There were no extraordinary sessions in 1928 since the ordinary legislature beginning at the end of May was prolonged until Feb. 7, 1929.

Cámara de senadores

- 1930 Ex. Nov. 17, 1930–Feb. 10, 1931.
 1931 Ex. Sept. 22, 1931–Mar. 2, 1932.
 1932 Ex. Dec. 19, 1932–May 18, 1933.¹⁷
 1933 Ex. Oct. 3, 1933–Feb. 15, 1934.
 1934 Ex. Oct. 22, 1934–Feb. 6, 1935.
 1935 Sp. Mar. 4, 6.¹⁹
 Ex. Apr. 22–May 15.²¹
 Ex. Oct. 28, 1935–Feb. 5, 1936.
 1936 Ex. Mar. 3–Apr. 14.
 Ex. Nov. 9, 1936–Feb. 10, 1937.
 1937 Ex. Nov. 22, 1937–Feb. 2, 1938.
 1938 Sp. Sept. 28, Nov. 14, 22, 23.
 Ex. Dec. 13, 1938–Jan. 4, 1939.
 1939 Ex. Mar. 14–Apr. 16.²⁴
 Sp.
 Ex. Oct. 31–Jan. 24, 1940.
 1940 Sp. Feb. 14, Apr. 4, 8.²⁶
 Ex. Apr. 22–May 15.
 Ex.
 Ex. Oct. 14, 1940–May 14, 1941.
 1941 Ex. Oct. 14, 1941–Feb. 10, 1942.
 1942 Sp. Mar. 4.²⁹
 Ex. April 14–May 20.²⁹
 Ex. Nov. 17, 1942–Jan. 20, 1943.
 1943 Sp. Feb. 16.³⁰
 Ex. Apr. 28–May 19.³⁰
 1944 Ex. Nov. 1944–Feb. 1945.

Cámara de diputados

- Nov. 17, 1930–Feb. 10, 1931.
 Sept. 22, 1931–May 12, 1932.
 Dec. 19, 1932–May 16, 1933.¹⁸
 Oct. 2, 1933–Feb. 14, 1934.
 Oct. 22, 1934–Feb. 7, 1935.
 Mar. 5–15.²⁰
 Apr. 22–May 16.²²
 Oct. 28, 1935–Feb. 5, 1936.
 Mar. 3–Apr. 15.
 Nov. 9, 1936–Feb. 9, 1937.
 Nov. 22, 1937–Feb. 2, 1938.
 Sept. 26, 27.²³
 Dec. 14, 1938–Apr. 26, 1939.
 May 10, 17.²⁵
 Nov. 7, 1939–Jan. 25, 1940.
 Apr. 23–May 17.²⁷
 May 22–24.²⁸
 Oct. 16, 1940–Jan. 15, 1941.
 Sept. 30, 1941–Jan. 20, Apr. 1, 1942.
 Apr. 14–May 20.
 Nov. 17, 1942–Jan. 20, 1943.
 Apr. 27–May 18.
 Nov. 7, 1944–Feb. 8, 1945.

Occasionally there are secret sessions for which no record is printed in the *Boletín de sesiones* such as the 10th extraordinary session of the *Cámara de diputados* May 17, 1940.

For each chamber, an individual meeting for a day or portion of a day is usually referred to as a session, ordinary or extraordinary; series of sessions are called

¹⁷ Includes Joint session on Dec. 20. The ordinary legislature for 1932 included the Joint opening session on May 21, and the six sessions May 23–June 1.

¹⁸ The ordinary legislature of 1932 includes only four ordinary sessions, May 24–June 1.

¹⁹ Impeachment proceedings against minister of the interior.

²⁰ Accusation, preparation and proceedings against minister of the interior. Has title: *Cámara de diputados. Boletín de sesión especial (Art. 59 de la Constitución)*.

²¹ Printed together with the preceding, the title being *Cámara de senadores. Boletín de sesiones extraordinarias y (sesiones especial de acusación)*.

²² Has cover title: *Cámara de diputados. Boletín de la segunda legislatura extraordinaria 1935. Tome II*.

²³ Sessions of impeachment charges against the minister of the interior printed at the end of vol. 3 of the ordinary session.

²⁴ The sessions from Sept. 28, 1938, to April 16, 1939, printed in one volume, entitled: *Boletín de las sesiones extraordinarias, 1938–39*.

²⁵ Sessions "de acusación" printed at the end of vol. 2 of the previous extraordinary legislature.

²⁶ At end of vol. 2 of the previous session.

²⁷ Has title: *Boletín de sesiones extraordinarias (segunda legislatura) 1940*.

²⁸ Sessions devoted to impeachment charges, printed at the end of the preceding.

²⁹ Printed and paged with the preceding session Oct. 14, 1941–Feb. 10, 1942.

³⁰ Printed and paged with the preceding session Nov. 17, 1942–Jan. 20, 1943.

legislatures. Each group of ordinary and extraordinary legislatures constitutes a legislative period.

For the period 1811 through 1845, the proceedings of the various legislative bodies and constitutional conventions, together with the documents (including memorias of the ministries) presented to them, have been reproduced in the compilation in 37 volumes entitled *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos de la república de Chile 1811 a 1845* edited from 1886 to 1908 (Imprenta Cervantes) by Valentín Letelier³¹ under the authority of the Cámara de diputados. Each volume has a chronological table of the sessions as well as an alphabetical index. The following are the bodies included:

- Congreso nacional, July 5-Dec. 2, 1811.
- Senado, Nov. 1, 1812-July 23, 1814.
- Senado conservador, Oct. 23, 1818-May 29, 1822.
- Convención preparatoria [constitutional convention], July 23-Oct. 30, 1822.
- Corte de representantes, Oct. 31, 1822-Jan. 22, 1823.
- Asamblea provincial de Santiago, Mar. 22-Apr. 3, 1823.
- Congreso de plenipotenciarios, Mar. 30-Apr. 4, 1823.
- Senado conservador, Apr. 11-Aug. 8, 1823.
- Congreso constituyente, Aug. 12-Dec. 31, 1823.
- Senado conservador, Jan. 3-July 21, 1824.
- Congreso nacional, Nov. 10, 1824-May 11, 1825.
- Asamblea de diputados de la provincia de Santiago, Sept. 3-22, 1825.
- Congreso nacional, July 1, 1826-June 22, 1827.
- Comisión nacional, July 14, 1827-Feb. 4, 1828.
- Congreso constituyente, Feb. 5-Aug. 6, 1828.
- Cámara de senadores, Aug. 6, 1828-Jan. 31, 1829.
- Cámara de diputados, Aug. 6, 1828-Jan. 31, 1829.
- Congreso nacional, Jan. 31, 1829.
- Jurta del Congreso, Feb. 6-July 15, 1829.
- Cámara de senadores, Aug. 1-Nov. 6, 1829.
- Cámara de diputados, Aug. 1-Nov. 5, 1829.
- Congreso de plenipotenciarios, Feb. 9-Dec. 2, 1830.
- Comisión permanente, Dec. 28, 1830-May 25, 1831; Oct. 19, 1831-Apr. 17, 1832; Oct. 29, Nov. 7, 1832.
- Cámara de senadores, May 26-Oct. 18, 1831; May 30-Oct. 18, Dec. 22, 26, 1832, Jan. 8, 12, 1833.
- Cámara de diputados, May 26-Oct. 18, 1831; May 30-Oct. 18, Dec. 22, 31, 1832; Mar. 14, 1833.
- Gran convención, Oct. 20, 1831-May 17, 1833.
- Cámara de senadores:
 - 1833 June 5-Aug. 31, Oct. 4-Dec. 3.
 - 1834 May 31-Oct. 20.
 - 1835 Jan. 2-Oct. 20.
 - 1836 June 6-Dec. 24.
 - 1837 Jan. 16-Feb. 1, May 15-Sept. 1; Oct. 6, Dec. 22.
 - 1838 Feb. 3.
 - 1939 June 1-Sept. 1.
 - 1840 June 1-Sept. 1, Dec. 1-26.

³¹ Vol. 1 was edited by Domingo Amunátegui Solar; Cf. Cámara de diputados *Boletín de sesiones*. 18 p. 577, where the name is incorrectly given as Amunátegui Reyes.

1841 Jan. 7, 9, June 7-Dec. 22.

1842 June 1-Dec. 28.

1843 May 15, June 1-Dec. 22.

1844 Jan. 2, June 1-Dec. 14.

1845 June 1-Oct. 29.

Cámara de diputados:

1833 May 29-Aug. 30, Oct. 11-Dec. 23.

1834 Mar. 11, June 1-Oct. 20.

1835 Feb. 2-Apr. 25; May 29-Oct. 20.

1836 June 6-Dec. 24.

1837 Jan. 20-Feb. 1; May 30-Dec. 21.

1838 Jan. 4.

1839 June 14-Sept. 1.

1840 May 30-Dec. 18.

1841 Jan. 20, June 4-Dec. 22.

1842 June 3-Dec. 30.

1843 May 30-Dec. 23.

1844 Jan. 2, June 3-Dec. 20.

1845 Jan. 2, June 2-Oct. 31.

For the Convención preparatoria 1822, a contemporary record of proceedings was printed with the title *Diario*; for the Senado conservador, 1823, with the title *El redactor*; for the Congreso 1823, with the title, *Redactor de las sesiones*; for the Senado conservador with the title *Actas*, for the Congreso, 1824-25, with the title *Redacción concisa de las actas y diarios*; for the Asamblea de diputados de la provincia de Santiago, Sept. 3-22, 1825, with the title, *Logografía del proceso verbal del cuerpo nacional formado por los representantes de la provincia de Santiago*; for the Congreso, 1826-27, with the title *Sesiones*.

For the Gran convención, 1831-33 the material in Valentín Letelier's *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos* was reissued in 1901 with a separate title page as *Recopilación de las actas, sesiones, discursos, etc., relativos a la Constitución de 1833*.

For each ordinary as well as extraordinary legislature from 1846 through 1865, a contemporary consolidated record of the proceedings and documents of both chambers was published under the title, *Sesiones del Congreso nacional*. The extraordinary sessions of the Cámara de diputados, June 12-August 22, 1865, "para tratar del proyecto de lei sobre reforma de la Constitución" were issued separately.

The *Manual del Senado*, 1810-1942 (362 pp.) contains not only the Reglamento of the Senate effective May 21, 1936, but the Constitution of 1925 accompanied section by section with the relevant passages from that of 1833, a group of the laws relating to the Senate and its members, the names of the chief executives of the country from the time of independence and the names of the senators by legislative period from the beginning of the republic. The first edition of the *Manual* was printed in 1923, and there was another edition in 1929. In each instance the changes involved in the text of earlier Reglamentos may be located in the *Boletín de sesiones*, and the Reglamento in full has at least been issued in separate pamphlet form in 1888, in 1894, in 1898, and 1917.

The *Monografía de la Cámara de diputados, Chile, 1811-1945* (92 pp.) presents a brief statement on the Reglamentos of the chamber, and sections of the constitutions pertaining to the Congreso Nacional and to the Cámara de diputados,

the membership of the chamber of legislative period, and the presiding officers. In chronological order, the Reglamentos were approved as follows: 1822, 1846, 1904, 1924, 1926, 1927, and 1935, and separate pamphlet editions of the Reglamento have been issued at least in 1858, 1885, 1891, 1900, 1904, 1912, 1919, 1921. For the changes involved in the text of each the *Boletín de sesiones* may be consulted.

Each chamber functions with a certain number of standing committees.

For the Senate there are 13 committees (comisiones) each composed of five senators as follows:

Gobierno.

Relaciones exteriores y comercio.

Constitución, legislación y justicia.

Educación pública.

Hacienda y presupuestos.

Defensa nacional.

Obras públicas y vías de comunicación.

Minería y fomento industrial.

Higiene, salubridad y asistencia pública.

Trabajo y previsión social.

Agricultura y colonización.

Policía interior y reglamento.

Solicitudes particulares.

The reports and documents emanating from these committees are usually included in the *Boletín de sesiones*, and not regularly issued in separate form.

For the Cámara de diputados there are the following 13 standing committees (Comisiones):

Gobierno interior.

Relaciones exteriores y comercio.

Constitución, legislación y justicia.

Educación pública.

Hacienda y presupuesto.

Defensa nacional.

Obras públicas y vías de comunicación.

Agricultura y colonización.

Asistencia médico social e higiene.

Trabajo y legislación social.

Industrias.

Policía interior.

A statement about the historical development and actual committees of the Cámara de diputados is given in a legal dissertation by Carlos Andrade Geywitz, entitled *Las comisiones parlamentarias en la Cámara de diputados*. Universidad de Chile, 1945. 74 pp.

There is a record of important separately printed hearings, reports, and documents from committees (mostly special) as follows:

1868. Comisión encargada del examen de la proposición de acusación a la excelentísima Corte de justicia. *Informes*.

1885. Comisión especial encargada de estudiar el proyecto de Código de minería. *Proyecto de Código de minería*.

1895. Comisión de guerra y marina. *Leyes militares vigentes en 1895 y Ley de navegación.*

1899. Comisión especial encargada de informar el proyecto presentado por don Eliodoro Yáñez. *Proyecto sobre organización y procedimientos de los tribunales de menor cuantía.*

1906. Comisión especial nombrada para estudiar el proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales. *Actas.*

1912. Comisión especial nombrada para estudiar el proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales. *Proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales.*

1913. Comisión especial nombrada para estudiar el proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales. *Actas* (1904-11).

1913. Comisión encargada de estudiar las necesidades de la provincias de Tarapacá y Antofagasta. *Sumario, informe, proyectos de ley.*

There is a standing joint committee of both houses on the budget Comisión mixta (*earlier* mista) de presupuestos, established by articles 6 and 7 of the Budget law, Sept. 16, 1884, being authorized to report on expenditures as well as revenue. Of this Committee an *Informe* has been recorded for the budgets of 1885 through 1901 and *Actas* dealing with the budget from 1895 through 1923-24.

Documents in separate form have been recorded from the following special joint congressional committees:

1901. Comisión mista encargada de informar sobre los proyectos de Códigos de procedimiento civil i criminal. *Actas.*

1902. Comisión mista sobre el proyecto de Código de procedimiento civil. *Proyecto de Código de procedimiento civil revisado por la Comisión.*

1902. Comisión mista sobre el proyecto de Código de procedimiento penal. *Actas.*

1902. Comisión mista sobre el proyecto de Código de procedimiento penal. *Proyecto de Código.*

1902. Comisión mista sobre el proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales. *Actas.*

1902. Comisión mista sobre el proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales. *Proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales, revisado por la Comisión mista;* 2d ed. 1903; 2d ed. corr. 1906.

1904. Comisión mista sobre los proyectos de códigos de procedimiento civil i criminal. *Actas.*

1912. Comisión parlamentaria de colonización. *Informe, proyectos de ley, actas y otros antecedentes.*

The Comisión conservadora, established by articles 57 and 58 of the Constitution of 1833 was not continued by the Constitution of 1925. It was originally composed of seven senators elected by the Senate on the day before the closing of the ordinary sessions to function until the following ordinary sessions of Congress. Its function was to ensure the responsible observance and enforcement of the Constitution and to offer, or to refuse, support to the acts of the president of the republic. Membership was changed by law of Oct. 24, 1874 to include also seven deputies elected by the Chamber of deputies. The proceedings of the session of the Comisión conservadora through 1845 are included in *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos de la república de Chile, 1811 a 1845*, edited by Valentín Letelier. Sessions reported there are as follows: 1832: Oct. 29, Nov. 7; 1833: Sept. 4, 27,

Oct. 4; 1834: Oct. 27, Nov. 17, Dec. 3; 1836: Nov. 2; 1837: Mar. 11, Sept. 2, 1839: Sept. 1, 10, 13, Nov. 5, 23; 1840: Feb. 7, 11, Apr. 9, May 15, 26; 1841: Feb. 20; 1843: Mar. 20, May 24. A separate *Boletín de sesiones* was published for 1876, and also for 1892-1902 (548 pp.). Other material on the Comisión conservadora may be gleaned from the indexes to the *Boletín de sesiones* of both chambers.

The Biblioteca del Congreso nacional was established in 1883 as the Biblioteca de la Cámara de diputados, and became the Biblioteca del Congreso in 1885. The disastrous fire in the Congress building on May 18, 1895, destroyed the great part of the collection. The third edition of the classified *Catálogo de la Biblioteca del Congreso nacional*, 1921-22, prepared under the editorship of Adolfo Labatut, who had been librarian since 1893, indexes the collection which then amounted to about 50,000 volumes, containing a good representation of Chilean official publications.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Early Governments

FROM 1810 to 1814 the executive authority was exercised by various Juntas de gobierno. The first Junta de gobierno started with the proclamation of the autonomy of the Chilean government on Sept. 18, 1810, and lasted until July 4, 1811. From July 4 to Aug. 10, 1811, the Congress assumed the executive power. A Junta ejecutiva exercised the executive authority from Aug. 10 to Sept. 4, 1811, and still another from Sept. 4 to Nov. 15, 1811.

A new Junta de gobierno was formed on each of the following dates: Nov. 16, 1811; Dec. 16, 1811; Apr. 2, 1812; Oct. 2, 1812; Oct. 27, 1812; Apr. 1, 1813; Apr. 13, 1813; Oct. 9, 1813, the latter continuing until Mar. 9, 1814. This government was followed by the Spanish reconquest which lasted until Feb. 12, 1817. Between Feb. 16, 1817, and Jan. 28, 1823, the executive authority was exercised by Bernardo O'Higgins, as Director supremo, who was forced to delegate his power to others while he led the army against the Spaniards. A Junta suprema delegada held the power from Sept. 6 to Dec. 16, 1817, and a Director supremo delegado from Dec. 16, 1817, to Mar. 24, 1818. From Jan. 28 to Apr. 4, 1823, a Junta de gobierno was in power. From Apr. 4, 1823, to July 6, 1826, Ramón Freire Serrano was Director supremo, placing a Consejo directorial in charge of the executive power from Nov. 12, 1825, to Mar. 3, 1826, while he headed the campaign of Chiloé. On July 4, 1826, the first message to the Congress was issued by Freire: *Mensaje del Director supremo de la República de Chile al Gobierno constituyente*.

The most important document during this early period is the Independence Act. The definitive text of the *Acta de la independencia* was signed on Jan. 1, 1818, in the Directorial Palace at Concepción by Bernardo O'Higgins and his three ministers. It was published on Feb. 2, 1818 (*Archivo del Senado*, vol. 1, p. 174), and solemnly proclaimed on the same day. It is titled: *Manifiesto que hace a las naciones el Director supremo de Chile de los motivos que justifican su revolución y la declaración de su independencia*. Bernardo O'Higgins, Feb. 12, 1818, 1 prel. leaf, 20 pp. The history and text are found in the article, "La declaración de la independencia de Chile" by Luis Valencia Avaria in *Boletín de la Academia chilena de la historia*, 1943, 16 pp.

Presidents

The title Presidente for the head of the executive power was decreed by the Congress on July 8, 1826. Under the Constitution of 1925 he is elected for six years (before 1925 for five years) by direct popular vote. The following is a list of the presidents from July 9, 1826, to date:

Manuel Blanco Encalada. (Provisional) July 9–Sept. 10, 1826.

Agustín de Eyzaguirre. Sept. 11, 1826–Jan. 25, 1827.

Ramón Freire Serrano. Jan. 25, 1827–May 5, 1827. (Provisional until Feb. 13, 1827).

- Francisco Antonio Pinto. (Accidental) May 5, 1827–July 16, 1829.
- Francisco Ramón Vicuña. (Accidental) July 16–Dec. 7, 1829.
- Junta de gobierno. Dec. 24, 1829–Feb. 17, 1830. There was no head of the government from Dec. 7 to Dec. 23, 1829.
- Francisco Ruiz Tagle. Feb. 17–Mar. 31, 1830.
- José Tomás Ovalle. (Accidental) Apr. 1, 1830–Mar. 8, 1831.
- Fernando Errázuriz. (Provisional) Mar. 8–Mar. 31, 1831.
- Joaquín Prieto. Apr. 10, 1831–Sept. 18, 1841.
- Manuel Bulnes, Sept. 18, 1841–Sept. 18, 1851 (during an illness of President Bulnes, R. L. Trarrazával acted as executive, from Nov. 28, 1844 to Mar. 5, 1845).
- Manuel Montt, Sept. 18, 1851–Sept. 18, 1861.
- José Joaquín Pérez, Sept. 18, 1861–Sept. 18, 1871.
- Federico Errázuriz Zañartu. Sept. 18, 1871–Sept. 18, 1876.
- Aníbal Pinto. Sept. 18, 1876–Sept. 18, 1881.
- Domingo Santa María. Sept. 18, 1881–Sept. 18, 1886.
- José Manuel Balmaceda. Sept. 18, 1886–Aug. 29, 1891.
- During a short period of civil war, called the Junta revolucionaria de Iquique, Admiral Jorge Montt acted as President from Apr. 13 to Dec. 26, 1891.
- Jorge Montt. Dec. 26, 1891–Sept. 18, 1896.
- Federico Errázuriz Echaurren. Sept. 18, 1896–July 12, 1901.
- Aníbal Zañartu. (Acting) July 12–Sept. 18, 1901.
- Germán Riesco, Sept. 18, 1901–Sept. 18, 1906.
- Pedro Montt. Sept. 18, 1906–Aug. 9, 1910 (died).*
- Elías Fernández Albano. (Acting) July 8, 1910–Sept. 10, 1910 (died).
- Emiliano Figueroa Larraín. (Acting) Sept. 10, 1910–Dec. 23, 1910.
- Ramón Barros Luco. Dec. 23, 1910–Dec. 23, 1915.
- Juan Luis Sanfuentes. Dec. 23, 1915–Dec. 23, 1920.
- Arturo Alessandri. Dec. 23, 1920–Sept. 9, 1924 (left Chile).
- Luis Altamirano. (Acting) Sept. 9, 1924–Jan. 23, 1925.**
- Emilio Bello Codecido. (Acting) Jan. 27, 1925–Mar. 20, 1925.
- Arturo Alessandri. (Restored) Mar. 20, 1925–Oct. 1, 1925 (resigned).
- Luis Barros Borgoño. (Acting) Oct. 1, 1925–Dec. 23, 1925.
- Emiliano Figueroa. Dec. 23, 1925–Apr. 7, 1927.
- Carlos Ibáñez del Campo. (Acting, then elected) Apr. 7, 1927–July 26, 1931 (resigned).
- Pedro Opazo Letelier. (Acting) July 26, 1931–July 27, 1931 (resigned).
- Juan Esteban Montero Rodríguez. (Acting) July 27, 1931–Aug. 18, 1931 (resigned).
- Manuel Trucco Franzani. (Acting) Aug. 18, 1931–Nov. 15, 1931.
- Juan Esteban Montero Rodríguez. Nov. 15, 1931–June 4, 1932 (deposed).
- Between June 4, 1932, and July 8, 1932, a Junta de gobierno exercised executive power.
- Carlos Dávila Espinoza. (Acting) July 8, 1932–Sept. 13, 1932 (deposed).
- Bartolomé Blanche Espejo. (Acting) Sept. 13, 1932–Oct. 2, 1932 (died).
- Abraham Oyanedel Urrutia. (Acting) Oct. 2, 1932–Dec. 24, 1932.
- Arturo Alessandri Palma. Dec. 24, 1932–Dec. 24, 1938.
- Pedro Aguirre Cerda. Dec. 24, 1938–Nov. 10, 1941 (resigned).
- Gerónimo Méndez Arancibia. (Acting) Nov. 10, 1941–Apr. 2, 1942.

*He was outside of the country beginning July 8, 1910.

**A Junta Provisoria de Gobierno acted from Jan. 23 to Jan. 27, 1925.

Juan Antonio Ríos Morales. Apr. 2, 1942–Jun. 27, 1946 (died).

During an illness the Minister of the Interior, Alfredo Duhalde Vázquez, acted on his behalf.

Alfredo Duhalde Vázquez. (Acting) June 27–Oct. 17, 1946.

Juan A. Irabarren. (Acting) Oct. 17–Nov. 3, 1946.

Gabriel González Videla. Nov. 4, 1946—.

The annual messages of the President to the Congress are usually issued in separate pamphlet form. As those for the earlier years are extremely uncommon, the existing collections of official documents may be consulted. For the period 1811 through 1845, the presidential messages (*discursos de apertura*) are reproduced in the 37 volumes entitled, *Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos de la República de Chile 1811 a 1845*, edited from 1886 to 1908 by Valentín Letelier, and for the period from 1831 to 1861 in the nine volumes entitled, *Chili documentos parlamentarios*, containing the messages and *Memorias ministeriales* during the periods of the administration of Prieto, Bulnes, and Montt, published at Santiago, Imprenta de ferrocarril, 1858–62.

The presidential messages since the adoption of the 1925 Constitution have usually contained very exhaustive summaries of the *Memorias* of the various ministries, which have not been printed very regularly or systematically.

Historical Development of the Ministries

The first constitutional act of Sept. 18, 1810, provided for two governmental *secretarías*. In an act called, "Ceremonial i ocupación de la Junta," dated Oct. 5, 1810, it was stated that these secretaries would have in their charge the departments of Gobierno i guerra and Real hacienda. By the order of March 14, 1814, three secretaries were to be organized: Gobierno, Guerra, and Hacienda. These three ministries, or secretaries of state, were confirmed by the provisional constitutions of Oct. 23, 1818, and of Oct. 23, 1822, but the terms Gobierno y relaciones exteriores and Guerra y marina were used. By a decree of Aug. 14, 1824, the term Interior was substituted for Gobierno and has prevailed to the present time for this ministry. The constitutions of 1833 and 1925 stated that the number of ministers and their respective departments would be determined by law.

A decree-law of Feb. 1, 1837, provided for a fourth ministry, Justicia, which, because it was also concerned with matters of religion and public schools, came to be known as the Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública; also called Ministerio de justicia, negocios eclesiásticos e instrucción pública.

The organization of the various ministries of state was regulated by a law of Aug. 9, 1853.

By a law of Dec. 2, 1871, the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores was added as the fifth ministry. As this ministry was assigned the functions connected with colonization as well as foreign affairs, it was subsequently known as Ministerio de relaciones exteriores i colonización.

A law of June 21, 1887, provided for the organization of ministries as follows: Ministerior del interior, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores i culto, Ministerio de justicia e instrucción pública, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de guerra i marina and Ministerio de industria i obras públicas. The same law designated the functions of each ministry. Although by this law *colonización* was assigned to the Ministerio de industria i obras públicas, it was returned to the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores i culto by a law of Nov. 22, 1888. The latter ministry

was then referred to as the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, culto i colonización until *colonización* was used to form the Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización created by decree-law no. 43 of Oct. 14, 1924, and until the separation of the church and state effected by the constitution of 1925 which eliminated the functions of *cullo*. Actual transfer of the section *colonización* to the new Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización was effected by decree-law no. 239 of Feb. 4, 1925.

By a declaration of Apr. 12, 1891, the Junta de gobierno located in Iquique, Chile, organized provisionally four *secretarias* as follows: de lo interior i obras públicas; de relaciones exteriores, justicia, culto e instrucción pública; de hacienda; and de guerra i marina. In September of the same year, with the government again in Santiago, the law of June 21, 1887, concerning the organization of ministries was once more observed (see decree of Sept. 7, 1891, dividing Relaciones exteriores i culto and Industria i obras públicas).

Law no. 1,296 of Dec. 15, 1899, divided the Ministerio de justicia e instrucción pública into two separate ministries, Ministerio de justicia and Ministerio de instrucción pública, the two ministries being, nevertheless, under the charge of a single minister. In decree no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927, relative to the organization of ministries, the designation of Ministerio de instrucción was changed to Ministerio de educación pública. It was stated in this law that each ministry of the government would be served by its own minister, although the President was authorized to place one person in charge of more than one ministry. Apparently this brought complete separation of the two ministries, as separate ministers were named thereafter.

A Ministerio, or Departamento, de ferrocarriles was established in connection with the Ministerio de industria i obras públicas by law no. 2,613 of Jan. 17, 1912. Although a reorganization of the railways effected by virtue of a law of Feb. 14, 1914, substantially diminished the importance of the ministry by giving the national railways a practically autonomous status, it was only definitely abolished by decree-law no. 43 of Oct. 14, 1924. Because of its close relation to the Ministerio de industria i obras públicas both ministries were sometimes referred to as Ministerio de industria, obras públicas i ferrocarriles.

Decree-law no. 43 of Oct. 14, 1924, dissolved the Ministerio de industria i obras públicas and established two other ministries, the Ministerio de obras i vías públicas and the Ministerio de agricultura, industria i colonización. Colonización was transferred from the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores of which it had formed a section since 1888. This transfer was effected by decree-law no. 239 of Feb. 4, 1925. Decree-law no. 198 of Jan. 7, 1925, created the Subsecretaría de tierras i colonización, which by virtue of the provisions of decree no. 162 of Feb. 24, 1925, organizing and regulating the functions of the Ministerio de agricultura e industria as a separate entity, came to be called Ministerio de tierras i colonización. However, by decree no. 111 of March 2, 1927, an economy measure, these ministries were reunited to form once again the Ministerio de agricultura, industria i colonización (also referred to as Ministerio de agricultura, industria, tierras i colonización). The designation of the Ministerio de obras i vías públicas was changed to Ministerio de obras públicas, comercio i vías de comunicación by decree-law no. 402 of Mar. 9, 1925.

Decree-law no. 44 of Oct. 14, 1924, established the Ministerio de higiene, asistencia i previsión social, variously designated as Ministerio de higiene i previsión social and Ministerio de higiene, asistencia, previsión social i trabajo. In decree-

law no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927, relative to the organization of the ministries, it was designated as Ministerio de bienestar social. By decree-law no. 2 of June 6, 1932, however, this ministry was replaced by a Ministerio del trabajo and a Ministerio de higiene, the latter's designation being subsequently changed to Ministerio de salubridad pública by decree-law no. 24 of June 14, 1932. Law no. 5, 802 of Feb. 1, 1936, changed its designation further to that of Ministerio de salubridad, previsión y asistencia social.

A Ministerio de fomento was organized to take over the functions of the Ministerio de agricultura, industria i colonización by decree no. 6,573 of Sept. 29, 1927. Decree no. 3,524 bis of Aug. 1, 1930, abolished the Departamento de agricultura in the Ministerio de fomento and established the Ministerio de agricultura.

Decree no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927, provided for the organization of the ministries as follows: Ministerio del interior, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de educación pública, Ministerio de justicia, Ministerio de guerra, Ministerio de marina, Ministerio de fomento, and Ministerio de bienestar social.

For the settlement of special claims the Ministerio de la propiedad austral was created by decree no. 4,770 of Oct. 31, 1929, to exist only until Dec. 31, 1932, at which time it was to be dissolved. However, by decree with the force of law no. 92 of Apr. 10, 1931, the administration of all properties of the state was invested in a Ministerio de tierras, bienes nacionales y colonización, also referred to in the same decree as the Ministerio de bienes nacionales. The next month, by decree no. 243 of May 15, 1931, having the effect of law and concerning the organization of the various ministries of the government, the Ministerio de tierras y colonización was established which was destined to be the designation of this ministry in charge of public lands and colonization.

Decree no. 243 of May 15, 1931, having the force of law, provided for the following ministries: Ministerio del interior, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de hacienda, Ministerio de justicia, Ministerio de educación pública, Ministerio de guerra, Ministerio de marina, Ministerio de fomento, Ministerio de bienestar social, Ministerio de tierras y colonización and Ministerio de agricultura. Although not so indicated in decree no. 243, the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores was given the designation of Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio by law no. 4,769 of Jan. 7, 1930, establishing the Subsecretaría de comercio under its administration. By decree no. 5,149 of Oct. 6, 1941, the Ministerio de comercio y abastecimiento was created, by virtue of which the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores returned to its former designation and functions.

The organic law of ministries of June 21, 1887, had established the functions of the departments of Guerra and Marina, although these two were apparently combined into one ministry, the Ministerio de guerra i marina. Decree no. 163 of Dec. 19, 1924, temporarily separated these two departments establishing a Ministerio de guerra and a Ministerio de marina. The two were consolidated again by decree no. 3,565 of May 23, 1927, but separated by decree no. 4,195 of June 21, 1927. Another consolidation was effected by decree no. 5,077 of Mar. 4, 1932, which combined the Ministerio de guerra, the Ministerio de marina, and the Subsecretaría de aviación (the latter having been created by decree no. 1,167 of Mar. 21, 1930) to form the Ministerio de defensa nacional. Decree-law no. 173 of July 8, 1932, divided the Ministerio de defensa nacional into the Ministerio de guerra y aviación and the Ministerio de marina. Nevertheless, by March of 1933 the Ministerio de defensa nacional had been reestablished.

By law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942, granting certain extraordinary powers to the President, the name of the Commerce Department was changed to Ministerio de economía y comercio. By decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, a reorganization of the governmental structure, especially of the ministries, was established. The Ministerio de fomento was designated as Ministerio de obras públicas y vías de comunicación, and independent agencies were confirmed.

In 1942 there were twelve ministries, listed by their order of precedence as prescribed by decree-law: No. 5,802 of Oct. 21, 1942 (*Diario oficial* of Oct. 24, 1942) as follows: (1) Interior; (2) Relaciones exteriores; (3) Economía y comercio; (4) Hacienda; (5) Educación pública; (6) Justicia; (7) Defensa nacional; (8) Obras públicas y vías de comunicación; (9) Agricultura; (10) Tierras y colonización; (11) Trabajo; (12) Salubridad, previsión y asistencia social.

A survey of the governmental agencies and their functions was presented for the status of 1940 in *Anuario Ercilla* (Santiago, 1940). The preparatory measures for the reorganization of 1942, as proposed by the special Comisión reorganizadora de los servicios públicos, are described in *Informes*, issued by the Ministerio de hacienda in 1938 (851 pp.). Most of the later respective laws and decrees may be found in the two-volume *Recopilación de leyes y reglamentos administrativos* by H. Fañartu Irigoyen, Santiago, 1943, and in *Derecho administrativo* by Manuel Jara Cristi, Santiago, 1943, 854 pp. An official edition was issued by the Contraloría General de la República entitled: *Recopilación de los Decretos con Fuerza de Ley dictados en virtud de la ley 7200, de 18 de julio de 1942, que concedió facultades extraordinarias al Ejecutivo, con índices por número, Ministerios y materias*. Santiago, Imprenta Nascimento, 1944, 250 pp.

Ministerio del Interior

The Constitution promulgated on Oct. 23, 1822, provided a minister-secretary of state for Gobierno y relaciones exteriores. This Ministry was divided into two sections by a decree of Apr. 10, 1823, each under a superior official but with one minister for both. By a decree of Aug. 14, 1824, the term *interior* was substituted for *gobierno*, and the Ministry was subsequently known as Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores. By law of Dec. 2, 1871, internal and foreign affairs were separated and the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores was added as the fifth Ministry. Since 1871 the Ministerio del interior has continued without change in designation, except for the period between Apr. 12 and Sept. 1891, when it was known as the Secretaría de lo interior y obras públicas.

The functions of the above Ministry were defined by law no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927. Some modifications have occurred since that date; the most important one was the formation of the Dirección general de informaciones y cultura under the above Ministry by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942 (*Diario oficial*, no. 19,355; of Sept. 9, 1942). According to the same decree the following services and agencies are subordinate to the above Ministry: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general;* (2) Servicio de gobierno interior; (3) Dirección general de correos y telégrafos; (4) Dirección del registro electoral; (5) Tribunal calificador de elecciones; (6) Dirección general de auxilio social; (7) Dirección general de carabineros de Chile; (8) Dirección general de investigaciones e identificación; (9) Dirección general de servicios eléctricos y de gas; (10) Dirección general de

*This agency is purely of an administrative nature, issues no publications, and has no special history. Therefore, it will not be relisted and described in subsequent pages.

informaciones y cultura; (11) Dirección general de los servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado (including Alcantarillado de Santiago).

The ministry has issued all legal regulations related to the maintenance of public order under the title: *Orden Público. Disposiciones legales y reglamentarias sobre la materia. Edición oficial*, 1943, 582 pp. It has also issued an organic statute for public officials in semiofficial institutions, entitled: *Estatuto orgánico para los funcionarios de las instituciones semifiscales y de administración autónoma*. 1943, 43 pp.

Memoria. The annual *Memoria* of Interior began publication in 1834 in accordance with article 88 of the Constitution of 1833, and has continued in accordance with article 77 of the Constitution of 1925. In general it contains reports and information relative to the Ministry and the agencies which function under the Ministry. Included are reports of the provincial and local governments, called *Intendencias i gobernaciones; Memoria*.

Anuario. 1888 to date. It is a descriptive report of the Ministry's functions, containing similar material to the *Memoria* and compiled from the administrative viewpoint.

Guía administrativa. Recorded from 1889 to 1924.

Proyecto de lei de presupuesto. According to article 89 of the Constitution of 1833 each Ministry is required to present the annual budget of expenditures to Congress and to report on such expenditures.

SERVICIO DE GOBIERNO INTERIOR

Although the Ministerio del interior has consistently exercised the constitutional powers and duties of the executive branch with regard to provincial and local governments, the above agency became part of this Ministry as defined by article 3 of decree with the force of law no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1937. The Ley de régimen interior of Dec. 22, 1885, is the basic law relative to the *intendentes* and *gobernadores*, which has had various modifications. Reports of *intendentes* and *gobernadores* have, on occasion, appeared in separate form, although they usually are included in the *Memoria* of the Ministry (see above).

The provincial and local governments depend upon the distribution of territory, reorganized in 1928. In that year the former province of Valparaíso was annexed as a department to Aconcagua and the former province of Llanquihue was made a department of Chiloé, while the territory included in the old provinces of O'Higgins, Curicó, Linares, Arauco, and Malleco was divided among the neighboring provinces. At the same time the new territory of Aysen was created from the lower part of Llanquihue and upper Magallanes. The names of the provinces (their capitals) are: Tarapacá (Iquique), Antofagasta (same), Atacama (Copiapó), Coquimbo (La Serena), Aconcagua (San Felipe), Valparaíso (same), Santiago (same), O'Higgins (Rancagua), Colchagua (San Fernando), Curicó (same), Talca (same), Linares (same), Maule (Cauquenes), Suble (Chillán), Concepción (same), Arauco (Lebú), Bió Bio (Los Ángeles), Malleco (Angol), Cautín (Temuco), Valdivia (same), Osorno (same), Llanquihue (Puerto Montt), Chiloé (Ancud), Aysen (same), Magallanes (Punta Arenas).

The chief governmental authority in each province is vested in the *intendente* as agent of the president. Subordinate to the *intendente* is the *gobernador* (governor) of a department. For interior administration the province is divided into communes. The provinces have provincial assemblies, while communal administration is vested in the municipality headed by an *alcalde* appointed by the President of the Republic, and with elective *regidores*, or aldermen.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CORREOS Y TELÉGRAFOS

The post of Director general de correos was established by a law of Aug. 16, 1854, the office of whom became known as Dirección general de correos. Fusion of the postal, telegraph, and telephone systems was effected by law no. 3,619 of March 14, 1920, under the Dirección general de correos, telégrafos y teléfonos. A reorganization effected by decree-law no. 749 of Dec. 15, 1925, eliminated teléfonos.

According to the same decree the Dirección general de correos y telégrafos consists of the following divisions in addition to the offices of the Director General and the secretarial offices: Consejo consultivo, or policy board; Departamento de correos with the Sección de servicio interior and Sección de servicio internacional; Departamento de telégrafos; Departamento del personal, instrucción y bienestar; Departamento de contabilidad y control.

By decree no. 2,203 of April 30, 1943, the *Reglamento* of the *Ley orgánica de correos y telégrafos* was approved.

In 1942, 24 Administraciones principales and 82 Administraciones de correos y telégrafos, 304 Agencias postales telegráficas, and 503 Agencias postales subvencionadas functioned.

Boletín oficial de correos y telégrafos. Jan. 1922 to date. Fortnightly (previously monthly and semimonthly).

Memoria. Annual report; recorded for years 1925 and 1926. Other reports may be found in the *Memoria* of the Ministerio del interior.

Chile telegráfico. *Revista mensual de correos y telégrafos*. 1936 to date. Employee publication. Recorded as año VI in 1941.

Guía postal de Chile. Recorded for 1875, 1900.

The regulations as well as laws related to the postal services are published from time to time. Such publications are:

Tarifa, nociones generales, convenios y reglamentos para la ejecución del servicio de encomiendas internacionales 1927. Santiago, Imprenta Ricardo Neupert, 1927, 352 pp.

Reglamentos y disposiciones postales vigentes. Santiago, 1922, 322 pp.

DIRECCIÓN DEL REGISTRO ELECTORAL

Law no. 4,763 of Jan. 6, 1930, and decree with the force of law no. 82 of April 7, 1931, provided for a change in name from Conservador del registro electoral (established by decree-law no. 343 of March 14, 1925) to Director del registro electoral. This office became the Dirección del registro electoral.

TRIBUNAL CALIFICADOR DE ELECCIONES

The Electoral Tribunal was established by decree-law no. 542 of Sept. 19, 1925, in accordance with article 79 of the Constitution of 1925, providing for a special tribunal to take cognizance of the election returns for President of the Republic, Deputies, and Senators. As supreme in the matter of election judgments it has jurisdiction of the Tribunales calificadores provinciales provided in article 43 of law no. 5,357 of Jan. 15, 1934. The revised text of the law of elections was published as law no. 6,834 of Feb. 17, 1941.

The reports of the decisions of the Tribunal are printed in the *Boletín de sesiones* of each Chamber.

A summary of legal interpretations involved with the activities of the above Court has been published in a doctoral dissertation under the title, *La Ley de elecciones. ante la jurisprudencia del Tribunal calificador*, by Jorge Franetovic Pistelli, Santiago, 1945.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AUXILIO SOCIAL

Established by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, by a fusion of the Dirección general de restaurantes y hospederías populares fiscales (organized by decree no. 3,283 of June 30, 1939) and the Dirección general de cesantía (organized by decree no. 1,779 of April 26, 1940).

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CARABINEROS DE CHILE

Established by decree no. 2,484 of April 27, 1927, which fused the Cuerpo de carabineros with other police groups. Early measures concerning police include the police regulations issued in 1811 and 1813, the establishment of the Policía rural by a law of Dec. 16, 1881, of the Policía sanitaria by the quarantine law of Dec. 30, 1886. Other police groups in cities known as Policía de seguridad or Policías fiscales and the police in the smaller municipalities and under local control were known as Policías comunales. Both of these groups remained in existence until 1927 when they were fused with the Cuerpo de carabineros to form a single organization with the designation of Carabineros de Chile. The Cuerpo de carabineros, predecessor of the Carabineros de Chile, was first formed under the Ministerio de guerra, and later definitely organized by a decree of March 16, 1906.

Recent important measures concerning the Carabineros are decree no. 5,326 of Dec. 22, 1936, regulating the mounted police and the veterinary service; decree no. 5,941 of Dec. 5, 1939, creating the Instituto superior de carabineros; and decree no. 382 of Jan. 30, 1940, and decree no. 5,934 of Nov. 25, 1940, approving regulations of this institution of higher learning; decree no. 1,168 of Feb. 26, 1941, approving organic regulations of the Escuela de carabineros; law no. 7,200 of June 18, 1942, reorganizing the agency under the above name.

A survey of the police organizations is presented in the official publication: *Las instituciones policiales en Chile. Reseña histórica escrita en cumplimiento a una comisión de la Dirección general de carabineros de Chile*, by Waldo Urzúa Álvarez, Santiago, 1936, 407 pp.

Boletín oficial de los Carabineros de Chile. Año I, no. 1, June 1927, to date. Weekly. Personnel information, decrees, orders, resolutions, and other measures affecting service. Preceded by several bulletins which were published irregularly. A *Boletín de policía*, Lib. 1, núm. 2, is listed in March 1825, *Boletín de la policía de Santiago*, no. 1, Jan. 1, 1901.

Carabineros de Chile (X aniversario). Valparaíso. No. 1, Aug. 1937, to date. Irregular.

Gaceta de los Carabineros de Chile. June 1931 to date. Monthly. Has pictorial supplement, *Suplemento gráfico e informativo de la Gaceta de Carabineros*. Articles and news items of interest to the Carabineros.

Memoria was required to be prepared according to a decree no. 6,272 of Dec. 19, 1934, but there were no stipulations to that effect in decree no. 1,133 of March 8, 1939. No record could be traced.

Revista de los Carabineros de Chile. 1927 to date. Monthly.

Revista de sanidad de Carabineros de Chile. No. 1, June 1937, to date. Monthly.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INVESTIGACIONES E IDENTIFICACIÓN

Created as the Dirección de investigaciones by decree no. 4,590 of Oct. 21, 1929, under the Carabineros de Chile. The agency was placed directly under the Ministerio del interior by decree no. 5,115 of Dec. 25, 1932. By law no. 5,180 of June 19, 1933, it was organized as the Dirección de investigaciones, identificación y pasaportes. Present designation was given it by law no. 6,180 of Feb. 4, 1938.

The same law created the Escuela técnica de investigaciones for personnel training. Its regulations were approved by decree no. 2,850 of Aug. 4, 1933. This school was preceded by the Escuela técnica de detectives, organized by decree no. 4,550 of Nov. 15, 1933.

The Prefectos of Antofagasta, La Serena, Valparaíso, Santiago, Talca, Concepción, Temuco, and Valdivia are in charge of the regional duties.

Boletín oficial de investigaciones, identificación y pasaportes. No. 1, July 1933 to date. Weekly.

Revista de criminología y de policía científica. No. 1, Oct. 1940 (?), to date. Monthly. Formerly *Detective*.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SERVICIOS ELÉCTRICOS Y DE GAS

Organized by decree-law no. 252 of Feb. 13, 1925, which also established general regulations governing electrical and telephone installations. Enterprises concerned with gas were included by law no. 4,794 of Jan. 23, 1930, which replaced the law of Oct. 15, 1875, pertaining to Inspectores de gas. Preceding agencies were the Inspección de instalaciones eléctricas created under the Ministerio del interior by a decree of Dec. 14, 1904, the functions of which were transferred to the Sección de ferrocarriles particulares [y servicios eléctricos] under the Ministerio de obras y vías públicas by decree-law no. 43 of Oct. 14, 1924, and the Sección de servicios eléctricos, under the same Ministry, which was created by decree-law no. 197 of Jan. 7, 1925.

Decree with the force of law no. 244 of May 15, 1931, was the general law concerning the Dirección general de servicios eléctricos and the various services under this agency. This measure replaced the previous measures.

Other important measures are: decree no. 5,119 of Dec. 30, 1931, approving regulations for radio communication stations which was modified by decree no. 381 of Jan. 30, 1940, and decree no. 6,552 of Dec. 27, 1940; decree no. 3,386 of Aug. 16, 1935, concerning electric and motor power (Servicios eléctricos de alumbrado y fuerza motriz) which was modified by decree no. 417 of Jan. 30, 1940; and decree no. 1,470 of March 17, 1941, concerning transmission and reception of radio and television. Decree no. 1,470 also created a Comité de radiodifusión to prepare and approve programs. News agencies must conform to the provisions of decree no. 5,815 of Nov. 20, 1940. Control of radio transmissions is under the Dirección general de investigaciones e identificación in accordance with law no. 6,180 of Feb. 4, 1938, and decree-law no. 425 of March 20, 1925.

Memoria. 1926 to date. Combined for several years. The fourth report covered the period of Jan. 1931 to Dec. 1935, and the fifth Jan. 1936 to Dec. 1938. Contains legislation, concessions granted, statistics, and balances on electric, telephone, telegraph, gas, and radio output.

Publicación no. —. A series title, no. 3 of which was *Reglamento de estaciones de radio comunicaciones*, published in 1925. Among this series are: *Ley general de servicios eléctricos y modificaciones*; *Reglamento de instalaciones interiores de alumbrado y fuerza motriz*; *Ley de servicios de gas, instaladores electricistas*; etc.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INFORMACIONES Y CULTURA (ABBR. DIC.)

Established by decree no. 1,323 of Aug. 21, 1940, as the Dirección general de informaciones y extensión cultural. By decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, it was reestablished under its present name. The following agencies were fused

to form the Dirección general de informaciones y cultura: Departamento de municipalidades del Ministerio del interior, Dirección superior del teatro nacional del Ministerio del interior, Servicio de turismo del Ministerio de fomento, Departamento de extensión cultural del Ministerio del trabajo, Consejo de censura cinematográfica del Ministerio de educación pública, Administración del Cerro San Cristóbal y el Jardín zoológico nacional de Chile, and the various organizations constituting the agency called *Defensa de la raza y Aprovechamiento de las horas libres*.

By decree no. 35-6,331 of Nov. 19, 1942, the powers, duties, and functions of the Dirección general as well as the basic acts, decrees, and *reglamentos* concerning the individual agencies grouped under the Dirección general were outlined.

An official edition of the regulations of Aug. 26 and Nov. 19, 1942, was issued by the above agency under the title: *Recopilación de las disposiciones legales y reglamentarias sobre los servicios que integran la Dirección general de informaciones y cultura*. Santiago, Empresa Editora Zig Zag, 1943, 288 pp.

The Consejo de acción cultural is attached to the above Dirección as an advisory committee.

Informaciones de Chile. Órgano oficial de la Dirección general de informaciones y extensión cultural. No. 1, Aug. 1941, to no. 2, Summer 1942. Apparently only two numbers were issued. General illustrated review; touristic.

Antártica. Sept. 1944 to date. Monthly. An illustrated review.

Anuario DIC. 1946 to date. Giving a survey of the whole public life in Chile.

Departamento de Municipalidades

Established by decree no. 2,285 of May 20, 1930. Fused with the Dirección general de informaciones y cultura by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942.

The first organic law for the municipalities was dated Nov. 8, 1854; the second one Sept. 12, 1887; the third, Dec. 22, 1891. The present one, dated Dec. 7, 1925, was amended by several decrees, of which the most important one was decree no. 1,472 of March 17, 1941.

An instructive survey on the administration of municipalities is presented in the dissertation, *Estudio jurídico-administrativo sobre economía y finanzas municipales* by E. Varas Guzmán, Santiago, 1944, 110 pp.

A former organ of the municipalities, *Comuna y hogar*, issued from July 1929 to June 1931, which was continued under the title, *Revista de las municipalidades de la República*, ceased publication. The following one is still published:

Boletín municipal de la República. No. 1, July 1932 to date. Monthly. It was preceded (April 1929 to June 1932) by the *Boletín de las municipalidades de Chile*. Includes legislation, statistics, and other important information on municipal affairs.

Dirección de los Servicios de Turismo

Established as the Sección turismo of the Ministerio de fomento by law no. 4,585 of Feb. 9, 1929. Abolished by decree no. 1,075 of June 26, 1931, and decree no. 1,234 of Aug. 4, 1931, although the special taxes levied to finance the agency were continued. The Inspección de turismo was then set up in the Ministerio de fomento by decree-law no. 821 of June 30, 1932. A decree of April 23, 1935, organized the Servicios de turismo, also under the Ministerio de fomento, to replace the Inspección de turismo. Decree no. 184 bis of Jan. 28, 1939, changed the designation of the agency to Dirección de los servicios de turismo. Fused

with various other agencies to form the Dirección general de informaciones y extensión cultural by decree no. 1,323 of Aug. 21, 1940. Included in the organization of the Dirección general de informaciones y cultura as formed by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942.

Its functions are: to publicize in Chile and abroad the natural beauty and other tourist attractions of the country; to approve the exhibition and distribution of posters, publications, films, etc., which especially attempt to publicize the tourist centers; to watch over the conservation of natural beauties and places of national historic interest; and to promote traveling to all spots of interest. Local organizations (Comités regionales del turismo) have been set up.

The Dirección general de transporte y tránsito público was created by decree no. 6,530 of Nov. 26, 1942, under the supervision of the Ministerio del Interior. It replaced the previous Junta nacional reguladora del tránsito. Whether it was combined with the above Dirección could not be traced.

Gupani. Publicación turística y social autorizada por los Servicios de turismo. No. 1, Nov. 1938, to date. Monthly.

Guías verdes. The issuance of tourist guides was planned to start in 1941; and a *Guía del veraneante* has been issued.

Some of the other guides published are as follows:

García Díaz, Gustavo. "*El turista*," *guía general del turismo en Chile. Primera edición, año 1929* . . . recomendada por la Sección turismo del Ministerio de fomento. 375 pp.

Tornero, Carlos. *Baedeker de Chile, obra auspiciada por la Sección turismo del Ministerio de fomento para servir de guía a los viajeros nacionales y extranjeros en Chile.* Santiago, 1930, viii, 320 pp. English and Spanish text.

Puelma Silva, Exequiel A. *Official guide to Valparaíso and surroundings, under the auspices of the Tourist Section of the Ministry of work.* 1930, 121 pp.

Departamento de Extensión Sociológica y Cultural

Established by decree-law no. 473 of Aug. 23, 1932, with the above name on the basis of the former Departamento de biblioteca, publicaciones y propaganda of the Ministerio del trabajo. Reorganized by decree no. 683 of Aug. 7, 1937. Fused with the Dirección general de informaciones y cultura of the Ministerio del interior by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942.

Extensión. Publicación del. . . . No. 1, Sept. 1935. It could not be traced whether this series is continued.

Administración del Cerro San Cristóbal y el Jardín Zoológico Nacional de Chile

Law no. 3,295 of Sept. 21, 1917, authorized the acquisition of land for a park located on the hill San Cristóbal in Santiago. A zoological garden was located in the park by virtue of decree no. 325 of May 28, 1925, and law no. 4,648 of Sept. 5, 1929. A funicular railway was constructed to carry passengers up the incline. The concession granted to the Sociedad anónima funicular San Cristóbal by decree no. 530 of March 2, 1933, was transferred to the Sociedad de funiculares, limitada, by decree no. 1,972 of Oct. 11, 1938. By decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, the zoological garden formerly under the Ministerio de fomento and the administration of the park were combined in a single agency under the Dirección general de informaciones y cultura of the Ministerio del interior.

Jardín zoológico nacional de Chile. Memoria. Issued as series *Publicación oficial no.* —.

Consejo de Acción Cultural

Established by decree no. 35-6,331 of Nov. 19, 1942, to assist the above Dirección general. It consists of the Consejos de turismo, Teatro nacional, Censura cinematográfica, Junta de ornato del cerro San Cristóbal, and Junta de vigilancia del Jardín zoológico nacional. The Council functions for practical purposes through the following *comisiones* (committees): Censura cinematográfica, Teatro nacional, Turismo, Deportes, Radiodifusión, Vigilancia del Cerro San Cristóbal y Vigilancia del Jardín zoológico.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AGUA POTABLE Y ALCANTARILLADO

Established by decree with the force of law no. 235 of May 15, 1931, reorganizing the administration of water-works, which had been established under various names since 1906. Regulations governing its functions were issued by decree no. 4,587 of Nov. 17, 1932. It is now called also Dirección general de los servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado.

In 1942 the agency had 115 Servicios de agua potable, 45 Servicios de alcantarillado, and 28 Servicios particulares under its supervision.

Minuta de la Dirección general de agua potable y alcantarillado. No. 1, 1928 to date. Irregular.

Publicación. No. 1, Dec. 1930, to date. Series.

Revista de explotación de los Servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado de Chile. No. 1, Nov. 1936 to date. Bimonthly.

Dirección del Alcantarillado de Santiago

Established as the Dirección del alcantarillado y pavimentación de Santiago by decree-law no. 567 of Sept. 29, 1925. Since the establishment of the Dirección de pavimentación for the city of Santiago by law no. 4,180 of Sept. 12, 1927, the agency has had its present designation.

By decree-law no. 40-6,671 of Dec. 2, 1942, the agency was reorganized and placed under the Dirección general de agua potable y alcantarillado.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

By a law of Dec. 2, 1871, the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores was added as the fifth ministry. The Consitution of 1822, in article 124, provided for a minister-secretary of state for Gobierno y relaciones exteriores, and a decree of April 10, 1823, divided Gobierno and Relaciones exteriores into two sections, each of which was to be headed by a ranking official though under a single minister. By a decree of Aug. 14, 1824, the term Interior was substituted for Gobierno and until 1871 the Ministerio del interior y relaciones exteriores took care of foreign as well as internal affairs not assigned to other ministries.

Since matters relating to colonization were also assigned to the Ministry in 1871 it was known subsequently as Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y colonización. The law of organization for the ministries of June 21, 1887, provided for the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto, the assignment of *culto*, or worship, being transferred from the former Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública. Although by this law *colonización* was assigned to the administration of the Ministerio de industria y obras públicas, it was returned by a law of Nov. 22, 1888, which resulted in the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, culto y colonización. The section *colonización* was transferred to the newly-formed Ministerio de

agricultura, industria y colonización by decree-law no. 239 of Feb. 4, 1925, and *culto* was abolished with the separation of the Church and State effected by the Consitution of 1925.

By decree no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927, the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores was given charge of foreign trade. All commercial matters were transferred to it by decree no. 1,140 of March 6, 1928, and with the creation of a Subsecretaría de comercio in the Ministry by law no. 4,769 of Jan. 7, 1930, the designation was changed to Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio. By decree no. 5,149 of Oct. 6, 1941, the Ministerio de comercio y abastecimiento was created (now Ministerio de economía y comercio) which changed the designation to its present form.

The Information Service, created in Sept. 1940, was only under the supervision of this Department until June of 1941 and has been transferred to the Ministerio del interior.

The branches of the services under the above Ministerio are as follows: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general,* and (2) Servicio exterior. The Comisión chilena de codificación internacional works as a research committee under the above Ministry.

A history of the Ministry until 1918 was presented with the semiofficial publication *Los primeros años del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores*, by Alberto Cruchaga, Santiago, Imprenta universitaria, 1919, 142 pp.

Memoria. 1829 to date. The report on foreign relations, usually annual, was presented in the following years: 1829 (Oct.), 1834 (July 15), 1835 (July 17), 1836 (July 6), 1839 (Aug. 21, printed in *El Araucano*, Aug. 23, corresponding to 1837-39), 1840 (Aug. 20), 1841 (Aug. 27), 1842 (July 20), 1843 (Aug. 25), 1844 (Sept. 9), 1845 (Sept. 21), 1846 (Aug. 11), 1847 (Oct. 12), 1848 (Sept. 29), 1849 (June 12), 1850 (July 31), 1851 (Aug. 7), 1852 (Oct. 5), 1853 (Aug. 22), 1854 (Aug. 31), 1855 (Aug. 26), 1856 (Sept. 11), 1857 (Aug. 1), 1858 (July 24), 1859 (Aug. 8), 1860 (Oct. 2), 1861 (Sept. 6), 1862 (June 28), 1863 (Aug. 24), 1864 (Oct. 31), 1865 (Aug. 28), 1866 (Nov. 15), 1867 (July), 1868 (Aug. 12), 1869 (Dec. 1), 1870 (Oct. 31), 1871 (Sept. 14), 1872 (July), 1873 (July, separate appendix), 1874 (Aug.), 1875 (July), 1876 (Aug.), 1877 (Aug.), 1878 (June 15), 1879 (Aug. 20), 1880 (June 16), 1881 (Sept. 17), 1882 (Nov. 4), 1883 (Nov. 20), 1884 (Nov. 26), 1885 (Dec. 15), 1886 (Sept. 18), 1887 (May 31), 1888 (June 1), 1889 (June 20), 1890 (June 1), 1891 (Nov. 12), 1893 (April 1, 3 volumes), 1894 (April 15), 1895 (Dec. 31, accompanied by 2 unnumbered volumes), 1897 (June 1, 2 volumes), 1898 (June 1, 2 volumes), 1899 (June 1, 3 volumes), 1900 (June 1, 3 volumes), 1901 (no date, 3 volumes), 1902 (June 1, 2 volumes), 1903 (June 1), 1905 (July 31), 1906 (Sept. 18), 1907 (June), 1908 (Aug. 29), 1909 (no date), 1910 (June 10), 1911 (Sept. 1), 1914 (Aug. 1, corresponding to 1911 [Oct.] to 1914 [July]), 1915 (no date of presentation), 1919 (no date, corresponding to 1915 [Dec. 23] to 1919 [Nov. 8]), 1923 (June, corresponding to 1919 [Nov.] to 1923 [June]), 1926 (no date, corresponding to 1923 [June] to 1926 [Dec.]); since 1927 they were presented annually.

The *Memorias* for the period from 1831 to 1861 form also a part of the collection *Documentos parlamentarios. Discursos de apertura en las sesiones del Congreso, y memorias ministeriales*. Santiago, Imprenta del ferrocarril, 1858-61, 9 volumes.

The *Memoria* includes also in special chapters: (1) the consular staff of Chilean embassies and consulates; (2) international meetings, conferences, and expositions; (3) messages, laws, decrees, and regulations; (4) important subjects under

*See Footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

discussion by representatives in foreign countries; (5) treaties, conventions, and agreements (Tratados, convenciones y acuerdos internacionales).

Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. 1896-1917. Title varies. Issued until 1903 semiannually, since 1904 monthly. Jan. 1927 to date. Preceded (Sept. 1925 to May 1926) by *Boletín consular*, which is now the subtitle of *Chile*, a national organ for economic development. Issued monthly by the Sección consular of the above Ministry.

Carta de servicio. No. 1, 1928, to date. Information service for the Ministry and Foreign Service. Monthly. Not for general distribution.

Lista diplomática. A small pocket directory of the Chilean diplomatic corps is issued under the above title from time to time, at least annually.

Servicio consular de Chile y consules extranjeros constituidos en Chile hasta (date). This larger directory has been issued since 1905. There is also issued occasionally a survey under the title *Personal del Ministerio*. It intimates in its subtitle, *Cuerpo diplomático, i consular chileno i residente*, that it contains also the foreign representatives residing in Chile.

Servicio diplomático i consular. Legislación vigente en 1896. Santiago, 1896. This survey was compiled for the first time by Julio Zenteno Barros for the above Ministry. Surveys of similar nature are published occasionally, e. g.:

Legislación consular de la República de Chile, Santiago, 1909.

Reglamento para el ceremonial diplomático de Chile, Santiago, 1910.

Legislación diplomática i consular de Chile, Santiago, 1914. All these surveys were compiled under the auspices of the Sección consular of the above Ministry.

Informes consulares. No. 1, Sept. 1909-No. 9, May 1910.

Informes [consulares] especiales. Nos. 1-16, 1907-9. These serials represent series of press releases which may be issued from time to time. These general information bulletins have been at times issued by specific missions and consulates in more recent years, e. g.:

Chilean Gazette, issued monthly by the Chilean Embassy in Washington, D. C., for the United States since Oct. 1945, called no. 11 (Nos. 1-10 were issued from Aug. 1942 to Aug. 1943 in New York in connection with the Chilean Consulate there); for Latin-American countries there are issued:

Noticias de Chile. *Boletín informativo quincenal de la Legación San Salvador.* Issued since 1941. Chilean news; relations between Chile and El Salvador.

Noticias de Chile. Issued by the Chilean Consulate in Mexico. Mimeographed; Chilean news; relations between Chile and Mexico.

With the incorporation of the Subsecretaría de comercio of the above Ministry into the Ministerio de economía y comercio, the serials dealing with economics are issued by that Ministry (see p. 39) and are listed there, such as *Información económica de Chile*, *Monthly Economic Survey of Chile*, *Resumen mensual de exportación*. From 1906-9 the above Ministry has issued for its consulates special commercial bulletins under the title, *Informe comercial del consulado general de Chile*. Nos. 1-27, 1906-9.

COLLECTIONS OF TREATIES

There are several treaty collections, the most comprehensive of which are as follows:

Colección de tratados celebrados por la República de Chile con los estados extranjeros, Santiago, Imprenta nacional, 1857-75, which contains the treaties from 1819 to 1875.

A semiofficial collection was compiled by Aurelio Bascuñán Montes under the

title, *Recopilación de tratados y convenciones celebrados entre la República de Chile y las potencias extranjeras*, Santiago, 1894-1916, 7 volumes. The subtitle varies slightly, but intimates the official connection, on volumes IV through VII reading as follows: *Edición autorizada por el supremo gobierno y revisada por el Ministerio de relaciones exteriores*. The content covers: Volume I, 1819-63; Volume II, 1863-93; Volume III, 1893-97; Volume IV, 1897; Volume V, 1898-1901; Volume VI, 1902-11; Volume VII, 1912-16. Indexes in each volume.

Tratados, convenciones y arreglos internacionales de Chile, issued by the Departamento diplomático of this Ministry, 74 numbers in seven volumes from 1928 to 1942, with an index compiled on Dec. 31, 1940.

Los Tratados de Chile, by Javier Vial Solar, Santiago, Imprenta Barcelona, 1903 and 1904. Two volumes. Volume I, *La Colonia*; 1493-1793; Volume II, *La Independencia, factores externos*.

Colección de historiadores de Chile y documentos relativos a la historia nacional. Santiago, Imprenta del ferrocarril, 1861-1913, 42 volumes.

Among single diplomatic publications issued by this Ministry the following ones are of importance:

On the boundary question between Chile and the Argentine Republic, *Documentos relativos a la Conferencia de Buenos Aires* (Santiago, Imprenta Mejía, 1899, 118 pp.); on the Tacna-Arica problem and boundary question between Chile and Peru, *Documentos oficiales sobre el cumplimiento del Laudo arbitral en la cuestión de Tacna y Arica* (Santiago, 1926, 38 pp.) and *Memoria sobre los límites entre Chile y Perú de acuerdo con el tratado del 3 de junio de 1929 presentado al Ministerio de relaciones exteriores de Chile, por Enrique Brieba, miembro representante de Chile en la Comisión mixta de límites entre Chile y Perú* (Santiago, Instituto geográfico militar, 1931, 3 volumes); finally on the relations between the United States and Chile, *Estados Unidos i Chile* (Santiago, Imprenta Ereilla, 1891, 98 pp.).

Ministerio de Economía y Comercio

Created by decree no. 5,149 of Oct. 6, 1941 as Ministerio de comercio y abastecimiento. Absorbed all dependencies of the former Subsecretaría de comercio of the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio except the Sección política comercial. By law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942, it was given the above designation. Its organic statute and the organization in detail had been set forth in decree 35-281 of Nov. 16, 1942. It provided for the following *departamentos*: Política económica, Producción, Transporte y navegación, and Asesoría jurídica.

In 1945 a reorganization started which has not been completed. There are now the following departments and sections within the Ministry: Comercio, Navegación, Industrias fabriles, Minas y petróleos, Pesca y caza producción, and Transportes y navegación.

The following agencies and institutions are under the supervision of the above Ministry: Dirección general de estadística, Comisariato general de subsistencias y precios, Servicio de control de exportación, Dirección de abastecimiento de petróleo, Comisión de licencias de importación, Junta de normalización del comercio interno, Junta nacional de abastecimientos, and Servicio de lavaderos de oro.

The following corporations, committees, and institutions are supervised in their governmental functions by the above Ministry: Corporación de fomento de la producción, Comisión de cambios internacionales, Caja de crédito minero,

Instituto de crédito industrial, Institutos de fomento industrial y minero de Tarapacá y Antofagasta, Compañía electro-liderúrgica e industrial de Valdivia.

Attached to the above Ministry are the Consejo nacional de comercio exterior and the Consejo nacional de bosques.

Memoria del Ministerio de economía y comercio. 1941 to date. Started as Memoria del Ministerio de comercio y abastecimiento.

Información económica de Chile. No. 1, Jan. 1935, to date. Monthly.

Monthly economic survey of Chile. Jan. 1935 to date. Monthly. English edition of the above. Articles on economic conditions, mining, imports and exports, foreign exchange, foreign debts, crops, market quotations. Suspended publication with no. 54, Sept. 1940.

Wirtschaftliche Rundschau für Chile. Monthly German edition of the above. Date of origin could not be ascertained, but probably suspended since 1940.

In 1937 the Subsecretaría de comercio del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio which issued at first these four magazines on economics, edited also a special guide for the promotion of foreign commerce entitled: *Chile, 1937; guía de la exportación y importación*, Santiago, Imprenta universitaria, 1937, 244 pp.

Resumen mensual de exportación. Jan. 1937 to date. Monthly. Issued at first by the Subsecretaría de comercio del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio.

Departamento de Industrias Fabriles

Created by decree no. 1,491 of Sept. 23, 1927, as an outgrowth of the former Oficina de la propiedad industrial (created by decree-law no. 90 of Nov. 12, 1924). Transferred from the Ministerio de fomento to the Ministerio de economía y comercio by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, in accord with law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942.

Folleto no. —. No. 1, 1928 to date.

Departamento de Minas y Petróleo

Established under the Ministerio de fomento by decree no. 2,169 of Aug. 19, 1930, absorbing the Cuerpo de ingenieros de minas as organized by decree-law no. 311 of March 9, 1925. The first Cuerpo de ingenieros de minas was established by a decree of Oct. 25, 1854. Placed under the Ministerio de economía y comercio by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, in accord with law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942.

Boletín del Departamento de minas y petróleo. No. 1, Jan. 1931, to date. Monthly. Contains technical, administrative, and statistical information relative to mining and petroleum. Title shortened to *Boletín de minas y petróleo*.

Boletín minero (title varies: *Boletín de minería*, *Boletín oficial de minería*, etc.). These bulletins are published in the principal mining centers quite frequently, possibly twice a week, by some local printing establishment. They contain records of mining claims upon which *patentes* have not been paid, and they also enumerate claims to be put up for auction in a legal manner at the end of the mining fiscal year. Some of these bulletins are as follows:

Boletín oficial de minería. Iquique. No. 1, Nov. 11, 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería de "El día." Calama. No. 1, March 1935, to date Biweekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Antofagasta. No. 1, Aug. 1934, to date. Weekly.

Boletín minero. Chañaral. No. 1, March 1936, to date. Irregular.

Boletín minero del Departamento de Copiapó. Copiapó. No. 1, March 1, 1936, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería del Departamento de Huasco. Vallenar. No. 1, April 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín minero. Freirina. No. 1, March 1937, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. La Serena. No. 1, July 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Coquimbo. No. 1, April 1934, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Ovalle. No. 1, April 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Illapel. No. 1, May 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. La Ligua. No. 1, March 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Petorca. No. 1, April 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín de minería. San Felipe. No. 1, May 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Valparaíso. No. 1, Jan. 1935, to date. Semi-monthly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Santiago, Augustinas 1269. No. 1, July 1933, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería de Tierra del Fuego. Porvenir. No. 1, March 1937, to date. Weekly.

Boletín oficial de minería. Los Andes. No. 1, Jan. 1938, to date. Irregular.

Boletín. Publication issued by the Inspección de geografía y minas under the Ministerio de industria y obras públicas. Nos. 1-46, 1905-15. Quarterly. Ceased with no. 46.

Departamento de Pesca y Caza

Established by decree with the force of law no. 34 of Mar. 12, 1931, upon the basis of the former Departamento de pesca of the Ministerio de fomento as organized by decree no. 2,170 of Aug. 19, 1930. Predecessor of these agencies was the Inspección general de bosques, pesca y caza which, though limited by the law of municipalities of Dec. 22, 1891, existed by 1912 at least. By decree no. 201 of March 29, 1916, control of both hunting and fishing was taken from the municipalities and invested in the Inspección general de bosques, pesca y caza. Decree-law no. 198 of Jan. 7, 1925, created the Dirección general de tierras, bosques y pesca on the basis of the Inspección.

Océano. No. 1, Sept. 1938 to date.

Boletín de bosques, pesca y caza. Tomo I, no. 1, July 12, 1912—Tomo II, no. 12, June 1914. 12 numbers to year. Articles on fishing and hunting, game preservation, fish planting, etc.

Departamento de Producción

Established by organic statute of Nov. 16, 1942. For its special functions it has the following committees (*comisiones*): Racionamiento de carbón, Tratados comerciales, Licencias de importación, Establecimientos industriales, Junta de aduana, etc.

Several studies have been issued by the Sección combustibles of this Department, such as *La Seguridad de las minas de carbón de Chile y la reglamentación vigente* and *Investigación tecnológica de los sistemas de explotación en las minas de carbón*.

Departamento de Transportes y Navegación

Created by law no. 6,415 of Sept. 15, 1939, under the former Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio. The Sección transportes of the same Ministry was abolished. Due to the crisis in merchant shipping, an organic decree (no. 1,308) was promulgated on July 31, 1941.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA

Established as the Oficina de estadística by a decree of Mar. 27, 1843, under Ministerio del interior. Reorganized by a law of Sept. 17, 1847, under the same Ministry as Oficina central de estadística. Reorganized again by law no. 2,577 of Dec. 6, 1911, under a Director general de estadística, hence its present designation. By decree with the force of law no. 400 bis of Mar. 26, 1927, which created the Contraloría general de la República, it was placed under the new agency. Reorganized under the Ministerio de fomento by decree with the force of law no. 2,062 of Dec. 23, 1927. By decree with the force of law no. 4,610 bis of Aug. 22, 1930, it was placed once more under the Contraloría general de la República. Made an autonomous service by decree-law no. 227 of July 18, 1932. By decree-law no. 530 of Aug. 31, 1932, which again reorganized the agency, it was declared to be autonomous, responsible to the President of the Republic, in legal matters the mediation of the Ministerio de fomento being, nevertheless, stipulated. By decree-law no. 641 of Sept. 21, 1932, it was placed under the administration of the Ministerio de fomento. By decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, under law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942, it was placed under the newly formed Ministerio de economía y comercio.

The Dirección general de estadística has the following subunits (*secciones*): Industria y comercio, Agricultura, Finanzas, Demografía, and Geografía y catastro.

Estadística chilena. Jan. 1928 to date. Monthly résumé of national statistics. Appears 30 to 40 days after close of the month to which the figures pertain. The December issue gives a synopsis of yearly activities and includes comparative data for preceding years. The section, "Demografía," regularly includes the following data: marriages; live births and stillbirths by legitimacy status and sex; deaths by age and sex, by provinces and cities; and deaths by cause.

Supplement: *Síntesis estadística.* 1944 to date. Monthly. Synopsis of the results.

Estadística anual. 1929 to date. Annual (for the preceding year). Began with the year 1848 as *Anuario estadístico*, which has persisted as the popular version of the title even to date. It comprises seven to eight volumes as follows:

- I. *Demografía y asistencia social, or Demografía y beneficencia.*
- II. *Política, administración, justicia y educación.*
- III. *Agricultura e industrias agropecuarias.*
- IV. *Minería e industria.*
- V. *Finanzas, bancos y cajas sociales.*
- VI. *Comercio interior y comunicaciones.*
- VII. *Comercio exterior.*
- VIII. *Industrias.*

Several years ago the eighth part under the title *Anuario estadístico* consisted of a résumé of the seven sections. Sociedad imprenta y litografía Universo.

Of the first series 26 volumes covering the years 1848-88 were issued; a second series 1909-10 was issued in 3 volumes each year; a third series was issued in 10 to 12 parts from 1911-27. Since 1928 most of these volumes are issued annually.

Boletín semanal. It started as a weekly in 1934 and was preceded (1932-33) by *Barómetro económico*. No record is available for the last years.

Resultados del censo de la población efectuado (date) y estadísticas comparativas con censos anteriores.

The first national censuses, taken in 1831-35 and 1843, were not quite accurate

and complete. In 1853 a law was passed providing for the taking of a census in 1854 and at ten year intervals thereafter. Subsequent censuses were taken in 1865, 1875, 1885, 1895, 1907, 1920, 1930, and 1940.

A concise statement of the census history of Chile is presented in the article, "Los censos de población en Chile" by Roberto Vergara in Proceedings of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, Vol. VIII, pp. 95-108 (Washington, Department of State, 1942).

Results were published for the census of 1854 in 1858, of 1865 in 1866, of 1875 in 1876, of 1885 in 1889-90 (2 vols.), of 1895 in 1900, of 1907 in 1908, of 1920 in 1925, mostly under the title *Censo general de la población de Chile*.

The tenth census of 1930 was published under the above title (X. censo, efectuado el 27 de noviembre de 1930) from 1931 to 1935 in 3 volumes: I. *Estadísticas comparativas con censos anteriores*; II. *Edad, estado civil, nacionalidad, religión e instrucción*; III. *Ocupaciones*.

The final volumes of the 1940 census are not yet available; preliminary results have been published in *Estadística chilena* (see above).

The instructions and regulations for the census of 1930 were published in seven folletos in 1930—those of 1940 in three volumes—under the general title, *Reglamento del XI censo de población*, Santiago, 1940.

Other important census publications are:

Sinopsis geográfico-estadística de la República de Chile. 1933. Population data for the census years from 1854 through 1930, and vital statistics from 1848 through 1932 are included.

Censo agropecuario, 1929-30, Santiago de Chile, 1933.

Agricultura, 1935-36. Censo. Santiago, 1938, 2 vols. Detailed information on agricultural statistics, not including agricultural labor force.

Censo de la industria manufacturera y del comercio. 1928. Santiago, 1929. Contains two sections as indicated by the title.

Censo industrial y comercial, año 1937. Santiago, 1939, 241 pp. This and the preceding volume include nationality of proprietors and classification of personnel by type of employment (by month or day), sex, locality, and industry.

Censo de educación. Año 1933. Santiago, 1934, 84 pp. Includes age of students, marital status, and training of teachers for all types of schools.

COMISARIATO GENERAL DE SUBSISTENCIAS Y PRECIOS

Created by decree-law no. 520 of Aug. 31, 1932, as a control of the cost of living and prices. The functions of the Departamento de cooperativas were transferred to the Comisariato by law no. 6,528 of Feb. 3, 1940. Established under the Ministerio del trabajo, it was made a part of the Ministerio de economía y comercio by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942 under authority of law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942. The regulations to the above law no. 520 were issued by decree no. 338, published in the *Diario oficial* of March 10, 1945.

All price regulations in connection with the above office were issued by Luis E. Orellana Inzunza as a semiofficial publication, entitled, *Decreto ley n° 520. El Comisariato y los arriendos, compendio de leyes y reglamentos vigentes*. Santiago, Imprenta Ahues, 1945, 100 pp.

It is probable that the previously proposed Consejo nacional de precios has been absorbed by the above agency.

SERVICIO DE CONTROL DE EXPORTACIÓN

Law no. 4,472 of Nov. 24, 1928, authorized the President of the Republic to establish a supervisory agency for setting up standards regarding products for

export. Functions were centralized in the Sección standardización y control de exportación of the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio by decree no. 729 of May 10, 1940, which was the *reglamento orgánico* of the Servicio. Standards are issued in *reglamentos*.

It could not be ascertained whether the magazine, *Resumen mensual de exportación*, listed as a publication of the Ministry above is still published.

DIRECCIÓN DE ABASTECIMIENTO DE PETRÓLEO

Created by decree-law no. 519 of Aug. 30, 1932, to exercise control of importation and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products.

COMISIÓN DE LICENCIAS DE IMPORTACIÓN

Established by decree no. 1,086 of Oct. 3, 1933, in accordance with law no. 5,202 of July 18, 1933, which authorized the President of the Republic to require and issue import licenses, and to fix the kind and quantities of articles to be affected.

JUNTA DE NORMALIZACIÓN DEL COMERCIO INTERNO

Created by law no. 4,908 of Nov. 27, 1930, to establish standards for internal commerce, corresponding to similar requisites placed on export products by law no. 4,472 of Nov. 25, 1928.

SERVICIO DE LAVADEROS DE ORO

Created as the Jefatura de lavaderos de oro by decree no. 550 of Sept. 6, 1932 (also by decree-law no. 208 of July 25, 1932). By decree 27-208, Oct. 20, 1942, the functions of the service were divided between the Caja de crédito minero and the Departamento de minas y petróleo.

Boletín de los lavaderos de oro.

CORPORACIÓN DE FOMENTO DE LA PRODUCCIÓN

Established by law no. 6,640 of Aug. 30, 1940, as a governmental agency with corporate status to promote useful and increasing national production. It consolidated the functions previously exercised by the Corporación de reconstrucción y auxilio, created by law no. 6,334 of April 19, 1939. The above agency is supervised by a Council (*consejo*).

A thorough description of the functions of the Corporación has been given in the book, *La Corporación de fomento de la producción* by Luis Bulnes Aldunate, Santiago, La Gratitude nacional, 1943, 270 pp. and in the dissertation, *La Corporación de fomento de la producción y su importancia en el desarrollo de la economía nacional*, by Alberto R. Pantoja, Santiago, Imprenta de carabineros de Chile, 1944, 164 pp.

Balance general de la Corporación de fomento de la producción al 30 de junio de —. 1940 to date. Balance of financial transactions, covering the preceding year.

Memoria. 1939 to date. Instead of a *Memoria* a survey was published in 1944 under the title, *Cinco años de labor*, 365 pp. It shows as subtitle, *Memoria* corresponding to the years 1939-43.

Many small or larger studies are issued by this agency in connection with its activities.

A preliminary outline of its immediate activities as suggested by its Council is published once or twice annually under the title, *Plan de acción inmediata*, e. g.

Plan de acción inmediata del Departamento de energía y combustibles, aprobado por el Consejo de la Corporación de fomento de la producción, con fecha 23 de agosto de 1939. Santiago, 1939, 16 pp.

Plan de acción inmediata para la minería, aprobado por el Consejo de la Corporación en sesiones del 5 de agosto y 22 de septiembre de 1939. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta y litografía Universo, S. A., 1940, 15 pp.

Plan de electrificación del país de la Corporación de fomento de la producción Chile; directivas generales y plan de electrificación primaria del país. Santiago, 1942, 211 pp.

Other similar publications of the above agency are:

Necesidades de las provincias del norte, Informe presentado a s. e. el Presidente de la República por el Vicepresidente de la Corporación de fomento de la producción, señor Guillermo del Pedregal. Santiago, 1942, 25 pp.

*Study by the Corporación de fomento de la producción covering electric power requirements to maintain the Republic of Chile's minimum national economy, with particular reference to the third geographical region; requesting necessary assistance and authorization for the progressive manufacture and delivery, on a reasonable schedule under present conditions, of the material and equipment for the "El Sauzal" hydro-electric power plant and a 55 mile transmission line to tie into the existing distribution system.** Prepared in cooperation with Westinghouse electric international company. 1942, [n. p.].

Índices de producción física. Santiago, 1944, 47 pp.

FUNDACIÓN "PEDRO AGUIRRE CERDA"

This Agency, created in June 1942 in connection with the Consejo de la Corporación de fomento de la producción to aid research work and workers, should be mentioned here.

Its *Memoria*, first issued for 1943 in 1944, will be presented annually.

COMISIÓN DE CAMBIOS INTERNACIONALES

Established by law no. 5,107 of Apr. 19, 1932, as the International Exchange Control Commission, to exercise control over operation in international exchange.

CAJA DE CRÉDITO MINERO

Established by law no. 4,112 of Jan. 12, 1927, to promote mineral production by means of loans to national enterprises. This was amended and the organic act was enacted by law no. 5,617 of Dec. 27, 1928, revised by decree no. 1,295 of June 23, 1941 (*Diario oficial* of Aug. 11, 1941).

It was preceded by the Caja de fomento carbonero, an autonomous organization, functioning from 1934 to 1938, when it was absorbed by the above Caja.

Memoria. Annual report. 1932 to date.

INSTITUTO DE CRÉDITO INDUSTRIAL

Established by law no. 4,312 of Feb. 24, 1928, the revised text of the law being issued as law no. 5,687 of Sept. 16, 1935 (*Diario oficial*, Sept. 17, 1935). Given the status of a *sociedad anónima* with a capital of 20,000,000 pesos, later increased to 100,000,000, about one third subscribed by the government. The same law approved the charter of the Industrial Credit Institute, and in 1938 a special publication was issued as follows:

Ley no. 5,687; estatuto orgánico del Instituto de crédito industrial, S. A., Santiago, Imprenta El Imparcial, 1938, 44 pp.

A survey of its activities was published under the title, *Instituto de crédito industrial, sociedad anónima, el banco de los industriales*, Santiago, Imprenta R. Quevedo O., 1942, 10 pp.

INSTITUTO DE FOMENTO MINERO E INDUSTRIAL DE TARAPACÁ

Located at Iquique.

Created by law no. 5,546 of Dec. 28, 1934, to promote mineral and industrial development in the Province. Commenced operating in August of 1935.

Boletín oficial del —. No. 1, Sept. 1935, Monthly.

INSTITUTO DE FOMENTO MINERO E INDUSTRIAL DE ANTOFAGASTA

Located at Antofagasta.

Created by law no. 5,546 of Dec. 28, 1934, to promote mineral and industrial development in the Province of Antofagasta.

COMPAÑÍA ELECTRO-SIDERURGICA E INDUSTRIAL DE VALDIVIA

Government control was effected by law no. 4,600 of June 17, 1929.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR

(National Foreign Trade Council.) It was established by decree no. 14-164 of Sept. 23, 1942, as a central council to coordinate and expedite all matters relating to Chile's foreign exchange, import licenses, exports of farm products, and national supplies. In it the Servicio de control de exportación, the Comisión de licencias de exportación, and the Junta nacional de abastecimientos were combined with the Comisión de cambios internacionales under the above name. *Reglamento* was promulgated by decree no. 28-208 of Oct. 21, 1942.

It issued in 1943 a *Lista en castellano e inglés de los artículos importables desde de los Estados Unidos de Norte América* (con números del "schedule B" y unidades).

Recopilación de leyes, decretos-leyes, decretos con fuerza de ley y decretos supremos que se relacionan con el Consejo nacional de comercio exterior. Santiago, Imprenta Unitaria, 1944, 244 pp.

Boletín mensual de exportación. 1936 to date. Monthly. Gives a survey of products exported during a month. Mimeographed.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE BOSQUES

Created by decree 607, Aug. 13, 1943, under the Ministerio de economía y comercio to orient, coordinate, and provide the forestry policy. It consists of representatives of Ministerio de economía y comercio, the Ministerio de obras públicas y vías de comunicación, Ministerio de agricultura, Ministerio de tierras y colonización, Dirección general de carabineros, Corporación de fomento de la producción, Sociedad amigos del árbol, Consorcio nacional de productores de maderas, asociaciones de productores de maderas, and sociedades de comerciantes o exportadores de maderas y productos forestales.

As the Cámara de comercio de Chile is not subsidized by the government, its publications, *Boletín de informaciones comerciales* (authorized by decree of March 28, 1928, and published weekly since May 1928) and *Cámara comercial. Informaciones comerciales en general* (published monthly since Jan. 1936), cannot be considered as semigovernmental publications.

Ministerio de Hacienda

The acts of the first Junta de gobierno of Sept. 18, and Oct. 5, 1810, provided that Real hacienda should be one of the departments of the government. The constitution promulgated on Oct. 23, 1822, provided for three minister-secretaries of state, one of which was to be that of Hacienda. The Ministry has existed without change in designation to date.

The subordinate agencies of the above Ministry are as follows: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general;* (2) Oficina del presupuesto y finanzas; (3) Oficina de pensiones; (4) Dirección general de impuestos internos; (5) Superintendencia de aduanas; (6) Tesorería general de la República; (7) Superintendencia de la Casa de moneda y especies valoradas; (8) Superintendencia de compañías de seguros, sociedades anónimas y bolsas de comercio; (9) Superintendencia de Bancos; (10) Superintendencia del salitre; (11) Dirección general de aprovisionamiento del estado; and (12) Comisión de crédito público.

The relationship of the government with the following organizations is handled through the above Ministry: (1) Banco central de Chile; (2) Caja nacional de ahorros; (3) Corporación de ventas de salitre y yodo; (4) Caja autónoma de amortización de la deuda pública; (5) Caja de crédito hipotecario; (6) Caja reaseguradora de Chile; (7) Corporación de reconstrucción y auxilio; and (8) Sociedades anónimas, bancos y bolsas de comercio.

Memoria. 1823 to date. Annual report; not separately published since 1930; given in the *mensaje* of the President. No record is available for the years 1825 through 1833, 1837, 1838, 1892, 1914, and 1924 through 1926.

Boletín de hacienda. Jan. 1929 to date. Monthly. Preceded since 1888 by *Boletín del Ministerio de hacienda* (not recorded during 1915-28). Title in 1892, *Anuario*.

Exposición del Ministerio de hacienda. 1927 to date. See under Oficina del presupuesto.

Hacienda pública. Año I, (August) 1937 to date. Monthly.

OFICINA DEL PRESUPUESTO Y FINANZAS

Created by decree no. 1,824 of Aug. 24, 1927, in accordance with the provisions of the budget law, decree-law no. 718 of Nov. 13, 1925. The text of the budget law has been revised as law no. 4,520 of Jan. 3, 1929. Previous to its creation, the functions of the Executive branch relative to budgets were performed by the Ministerio de hacienda without benefit of a special office.

By law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942, and decree no. 64 4,488 of Dec. 31, 1942, the Servicio de cobranza judicial de impuestos was established and regulated.

Folleto no. —. Article 2 of the budget law requires that the budget project contain in a single document the estimate of all incoming funds as well as the computation of all expenditures. Article 27 requires a report on public credit and financial policy. In order to publish such information the series *Folleto*s, issued at irregular intervals since 1927, was initiated. Fifty-two numbers were recorded to 1941.

Cálculo de entradas ordinarias. 1928 to date. Annual. Estimate of revenue, fulfilling the requirements of Article 2 of law no. 4,250 of Jan. 3, 1929. Title varies. Issued under series, *Folleto no. —.*

Exposición del Ministerio de hacienda. 1927 to date. Article 27 of the budget law required a report on public credit and financial policy. The *Exposición* is in fulfillment of this article. Issued under series, *Folleto no. —.*

Ley de presupuesto de entradas y gastos ordinarios de la administración pública de Chile para —. Title varies. Recorded for the years 1845-1936. The budget law as prepared and approved.

Inversión del presupuesto ordinario de la nación en . . . (year). 1930 (?) to date. Yearly.

* See Footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

OFICINA DE PENSIONES

Created under the Ministerio de hacienda by decree no. 2,878 of Dec. 28, 1927. Beginning with 1928 it was to establish the *Registro de pensionados*.

Anexo de pensiones. Órgano de la Oficina de pensiones. Boletín. 1941 to date.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE IMPUESTOS INTERNOS

A decree of March 18, 1913 (no. 756), formed the Dirección de impuestos internos by combining the office charged with the administration of the tax on tobacco and playing cards, as established by law no. 2,219 of Sept. 7, 1909, and law no. 2,288 of March 5, 1910, and the former Administración del impuesto sobre alcoholes created by law no. 1,515 of Jan. 18, 1902. A reorganization effected by law no. 3,091 of April 5, 1916, established definitely the designation of Dirección general de impuestos internos. For its functions in the provinces seven regional offices have been established in Antofagasta, Valparaíso, Santiago, Talca, Concepción, Temuco, and Valdivia.

Boletín de impuestos internos de Chile. Año I, núm. 1, Jan. 1927 to date. Monthly.

Folleto. Series title. No. 2, 1938 to date.

Impuestos y contribuciones a los bienes raíces, año 1942. Guide to taxes and assessments on real property including citation of laws and decrees which establish them and percentage of tax or assessment. This is an irregular serial publication, first issued in 1942. 38 pp.

Memoria. Recorded for 1913, 1918-22, 1924. Regularly published since 1928.

Memoria del administrador del impuesto sobre alcoholes. The fifth *Memoria* for 1907 is recorded.

Revista tributaria. Santiago, E. Bonet F. No. 1, 1937 to date.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE ADUANAS

Established by the "Ordenanza de aduanas" of Dec. 24, 1872, the text of which has been revised by decree with the force of law no. 314 of May 20, 1931. A law of Dec. 22, 1875, which reorganized the offices of the Ministerio de hacienda established the Dirección de aduanas which was apparently the same organization. By 1881 the designation Superintendencia de aduanas was again used. The central office is located in Valparaíso, and there are branch offices in Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Valdivia, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas.

The Aduana at Valparaíso compiled export-import statistics, beginning in 1840; these statistics were continued by the above Office until 1910 as *Estadística comercial de la República de Chile*, and were issued annually. They are now compiled by the Dirección general de estadística.

Arancel aduanero. Irregular. Schedule of tariff.

Boletín oficial. Feb. 25, 1905 to date. Monthly. Title varies, began as *Boletín mensual*; Popular title: *Boletín oficial de aduanas*.

Memoria . . . sobre la renta y el comercio exterior. 1880-81 to date. 1882-83 issued as vol. 2 of the report of the Minister of Finance, 1883. Title varies.

TESORERÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA

Created by decree no. 1,708 of Aug. 4, 1927, replacing the Dirección del tesoro as established by a law of Jan. 20, 1883.

Boletín de la Tesorería general de la República. No. 1, Jan. 1937 to date. Monthly (not regularly).

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE LA CASA DE MONEDA Y ESPECIES VALORADAS

Established by decree no. 1,708 of Aug. 4, 1927, as the result of the fusion of the Casa de Moneda, of the Dirección general de especies valoradas, and of various sections of the old Dirección del tesoro. The Casa de moneda of Chile dates from Oct. 1743, there having been four others in Latin America; in Lima, Potosí, México, and Popayán. By decree no. 1,920 of Aug. 31, 1927, the functions of the Casa de moneda as indicated in the law of Jan. 20, 1852, and decree of July 2, 1852, were placed under the Dirección general de especies valoradas, created by law no. 3,371 of May 10, 1918. Its present name was established by decree no. 2,763 of Dec. 20, 1927.

Memoria. 1928 to date. The report for 1935-36 contains interesting notes on the print of paper money in Chile.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE COMPAÑÍAS DE SEGUROS SOCIEDADES ANÓNIMAS Y BOLSAS DE COMERCIO

The Superintendencia de las compañías de seguros, created by law no. 4,228 of Dec. 21, 1927, and the Inspección general de sociedades anónimas y operaciones bursátiles, established by law no. 4,404 of Sept. 10, 1928, were combined to form this agency by decree with the force of law no. 135 of Apr. 30, 1931, the revised text of which was approved as decree with the force of law no. 251 of May 20, 1931.

Recopilación de circulares y fallos arbitrales del Departamento de Seguros. Tomos I-V, covering 206 circular letters and 100 judicial decisions from 1930 to 1940. Vol. V, issued by Imprenta universitaria, Santiago de Chile, 1941.

Seguros e impuestos. Revista mensual de informaciones oficiales. 1929 (Febr.) to date. Monthly. In spite of the subtitle, this must be regarded as a semi-official review, since it is privately published.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE BANCOS

Created by decree-law no. 559 of Sept. 26, 1925. The Superintendente de bancos is named by the President of the Republic. Revisions of the general banking laws were established by decree no. 2,115 of July 23, 1935, and law no. 6,672 of Sept. 27, 1940.

Boletín mensual. Jan. 1928 to date.

Circulares de la Superintendencia de bancos y consultas de los bancos, oficios e informes. 1927 to date. Circulars, orders, requests.

Estadística bancaria. Several series are issued under this title: (1) *Estadística bancaria de la República de Chile.* 1927 to date. Annual banking statistics. (2) *Estadística bancaria. Resumen de los estados de situación y resumen de los balances.* 1927 to date. Irregular. Statements on the financial results of the various credit institutions. Title varies. Issued in a numbered series. (3) *Estadística bancaria. Resumen de los balances semestrales.* Title varies: *Resumen de los balances generales.* 1927 to date. Semiannual bank balances. (4) *Estadística bancaria. Boletín mensual.* Jan. 1934 to date. Monthly banking statistics. It was preceded (1927 to 1933) by *Informe estadístico mensual sobre la situación de las cuentas principales de los bancos comerciales y de la Caja nacional de ahorros a fines de*

Memoria. 1928-29 to date. Annual report.

Monthly report on credit and business conditions. Jan. 1931 to date. Continuation of *Monthly bulletin*. Each issue consists of two or three leaves. Nos. 1-36, Jan. 1928-Dec. 1930. No. 36 has an "Annex to Monthly bulletin."

SUPERINTENDENCIA DEL SALITRE

Created as the Superintendencia del salitre y yodo by law no. 4,144 of July 25, 1927. The Cuerpo de ingenieros de minas, established by decree-law no. 311 of Mar. 9, 1925, was annexed, and as a consequence the agency was known as the Superintendencia del salitre y minas. In Oct. of 1930, however, the service relative to mines was transferred to the Departamento de minas y petróleo of the Ministerio de fomento. The Superintendencia del salitre was preceded by the Delegación fiscal de salitreras (established by a decree of Apr. 1, 1889). The above agency was reorganized by decree no. 1,725 of June 12, 1934.

Memoria del Delegado fiscal de salitreras. Annual report of the former Delegación fiscal de salitreras. Recorded are those presented in 1897, 1900-1901, 1908, 1909.

La industria del salitre de Chile. Tomos I-III. Santiago, 1935.

Publicaciones. 1927 to date. Series title of previous agency, Superintendencia del salitre y minas. Recorded are Series B (Minas), nos. 1-5.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE APROVISIONAMIENTO DEL ESTADO

Created by decree with the force of law no. 2,925 of Dec. 30, 1927, under the Ministerio del interior. A reorganization effected by law no. 4,800 of Jan. 25, 1930, placed the central purchasing agency under the Ministerio de hacienda. The organic statute of the above office was fixed by law no. 6,467 of Oct. 26, 1939.

COMISIÓN DE CRÉDITO PÚBLICO

Created by law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942, as an advisory committee on bond issues.

BANCO CENTRAL DE CHILE

National bank; created by decree-law no. 486 of Aug. 22, 1925. Opened Jan. 11, 1926. Latest bylaws were approved by decree no. 4,054 of Nov. 11, 1938. Bank balance currently published in *Diario oficial*.

The principal functions of the Banco central are those relating to the issuance of bank notes and rediscount operations; it is responsible to the Chief of the Superintendencia de bancos for information requested.

The economic-legal study, *El Banco central de Chile*, by Felipe Herrera Lane, Santiago, Universidad de Chile, 1945, 275 pp., gives a survey of all its activities.

Memoria. 1926 to date. Annual report.

Annual report presented to the Banking superintendent (year). 1926 to date.

Boletín mensual. Jan. 1928 to date.

Monthly report on credit and business conditions. Jan. 1931 to date. English edition of the above. Preceded by *Monthly bulletin*, Jan. 1928-Dec. 1930; No. 36 has "Annex to Monthly Bulletin."

Balanza de pagos de Chile. Annually. Started for the year 1942, published in 1943. A separate print of the Boletín mensual. The 1944 issue covers the results and consequences of foreign trade conducted during that year.

CAJA NACIONAL DE AHORROS

Established on Sept. 6, 1884, as Caja de ahorros, and based on a law of Aug. 22, 1861, creating savings banks under governmental responsibility. Provision was made for the establishment of similar agencies by municipalities, benefit societies, or private individuals. Existing *cajas* were fused by law no. 2,356 of Aug. 22, 1910, to form the above agency, with branch agencies in several cities. The present status of the agency is based on law no. 6,811 of May 3, 1941.

A Sección de accidentes del trabajo was authorized by law no. 4,055 of Sept. 8,

1924 (revised by decree-law no. 379 of March 20, 1925, with a further modification May 13, 1931) and transferred to the Ministerio de salubridad in 1942. The *Caja de previsión y estímulo del personal de la Caja nacional de ahorros* was established by decree no. 4,143 of Dec. 24, 1932, on the basis of the former *Departamento de previsión* of the Caja.

Memoria. 1884 to date. Annual report; deposits, loans and use of funds. The *Memoria* for 1942 was no. 58.

Almanaque. 1934 to date. Yearly. In popular style, for free distribution.

Alcancia. *Publicación informativa e ilustrada del Departamento de propaganda de la Caja nacional de ahorros 1884-1944.* . . . Santiago, Empresa "Merar," 1944

CORPORACIÓN DE VENTAS DE SALITRE Y YODO DE CHILE

Corporation authorized by law no. 5,350 of Jan. 8, 1934. Bylaws approved by decree no. 226 of Jan. 24, 1934. Authorized to acquire nitrates produced at the industrial cost to the point of embarkation. The industrial cost is defined in full by decree no. 764 of March 6, 1934. Domicile is in Valparaíso. There is a New York office (120 Broadway), and its English designation is Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation.

Previous sales combinations were operated in 1883-86, 1890-94 (May 31) 1896-97 (Oct.), April 1, 1901-March 31, 1909; that of the Asociación salitrera de propaganda at Iquique (established by law of Sept. 7, 1897, providing funds for nitrate propaganda and advertisement) lasted at least until 1901; that of the Asociación de productores de salitre, from 1919 to 1927 (final dissolution by decree no. 1,545 of Aug. 12, 1931); and that of the Compañía de salitre de Chile (Cosach), from 1931 to 1933.

The statutes of the Corporation are published under the title, *Estatutos de la corporación de ventas de salitre y yodo de Chile, creada por Ley No. 5,350.* Santiago de Chile, Talleres gráficos de "La nación," 1934, 56 pp.

Memoria y balance por el año terminado el 30 de Junio. 1934 to date. Annual report and balance sheet, covering fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

The nitrate sales associations mentioned above have issued the following serials: *Estadística comparada*, by the Asociación de productores de salitre; and *Circular trimestral* (title varies slightly), issued from 1894 to 1899 by the Asociación salitrera de propaganda.

CAJA AUTÓNOMA DE AMORTIZACIÓN DE LA DEUDA PÚBLICA

Established by decree-law no. 595 of Sept. 9, 1932, to finance the payment of the public debt. Autonomous institution. Regulations (*Reglamento de la Caja*) approved by ministerial decree no. 3,704 of Nov. 14, 1932; recent regulations by law no. 5,580 of Jan. 31, 1935, and decrees no. 37 of Jan. 4, 1936, and no. 3,837 of Oct. 24, 1938.

Boletín de la Caja de amortización. Año I, no. 1, Dec. 16, 1933, to date. Lists government bonds as due for payment. Semimonthly with thick annual issue at end of year. Ordinary issues run four to six pages. The annual issues give distribution of payments of the public debt in accordance with receipts.

Informe. 1932 to date. Annual report. Surveys the financial status of domestic and foreign currency.

CAJA DE CRÉDITO HIPOTECARIO

Established by a law of Aug. 29, 1855. An autonomous organization under government control, the Caja is administered by a *directorio* composed of a president and eight directors, who are named by the President of the Republic, in accord

with decree no. 4,000 of Nov. 7, 1938. It enjoys corporate status. By decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, under law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942, the loan services assigned to the Corporación de reconstrucción y auxilio by law no. 6,640 of Aug. 30, 1940, were transferred to the Caja de crédito hipotecario.

Memoria. 1912 to date. Surveys operations, balance sheets, legislation, and statistical charts.

La Información (Title varies: *Informe*). Año I, núm. 1, 1916—Año XV, núm. 159, April 1930.

CAJA REASEGURADORA DE CHILE

Created by law no. 4,228 of Dec. 20, 1927, which was reaffirmed by decree with the force of law no. 251 of May 20, 1931. Purpose is to effect reinsurance and, in certain instances, to insure directly. Bylaws were approved by decree no. 1,763 of April 30, 1928, and subsequently revised by decree no. 1,572 of June 4, 1935.

Ministerio de Educación Pública

Established under its present designation by decree no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927. A decree-law of Feb. 1, 1837, provided for a fourth ministry, Ministerio de justicia, which, because it had to do with matters relating to public education as well as with the Catholic Church, became known as the Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública. A law of June 21, 1887, transferred "culto" to the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Law no. 1,296 of Dec. 15, 1899, divided the Ministry into Ministerio de justicia and Ministerio de instrucción pública although a single minister was to be in charge of both. Complete separation was apparently effected by decree no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927. New services were added by law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942.

Subordinate agencies are now as follows: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general;* (2) Dirección general de educación primaria; (3) Dirección general de educación secundaria; (4) Dirección general de enseñanza profesional; and (5) Dirección general de bibliotecas, museos, monumentos nacionales y archivos. As far as government functions are concerned, the following institutions are under the jurisdiction of the above Ministry: Universidad de Chile and Sociedad constructora de establecimientos educacionales.

Memoria. 1839 to date. Annual report. First recorded in 1839 as *Memoria* of the Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública (under Ministerio de justicia until 1900), and from 1900-27 as *Memoria* of the Ministerio de instrucción pública. Contains reports of public education for the periods indicated.

Mensaje del Ministerio de educación pública a los alumnos de las escuelas, institutos y liceos. No. 1, March 1943 to date. Irregular. Each one has a special title: No. 1, Maderos a la deriva; No. 15 (Sept. 1944), Héroes de la paz.

Revista de educación. Dec. 1928 to date. Monthly. Probably suspended in 1935. New series started in June 1941.

Boletín oficial del Ministerio de educación. 1928 to date. Whether it is identical with the *Boletín de educación*, issued monthly from 1930 to 1937, could not be traced.

Boletín de las escuelas experimentales. No. 1, 1929; reappeared Jan.-June 1938 to date.

Boletín pedagógico. 1942 to date. Deals primarily with secondary education.

*See footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

Decretos, leyes y reglamentos. 1925 to date. Series title for all regulations and laws related to education.

Among the monographic publications, issued by the above Ministry, a classified bibliography seems to be worth mentioning: *Exposición retrospectiva de la enseñanza. Obras de los profesores, Catálogo.* Santiago, Imprenta Universitaria, 1941, 325 pp.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE EDUCACIÓN PRIMARIA

Established by decree no. 5,319 of Oct. 31, 1928. Replaced the Departamento de educación primaria as organized by decree no. 7,500 of Dec. 10, 1927. The Inspección general de instrucción primaria, organized by a law of Nov. 24, 1860, was the original agency, the inspection services being absorbed by later organizations. In 1942 the Instituto de cinematografía educativa was made a dependency of the government under the above agency.

A survey of the organization of this branch of education is presented in the juridical doctoral dissertation by Oscar Henríquez Escobar, entitled *Organización de la educación primera en Chile*, 1945, 284 pp.

The report of this agency is not issued separately; it forms a part of the *Memoria* of the Ministry.

Revista de educación primaria. 1886 to date. Monthly, except 1907 (bi-monthly) and 1912 (Jan., Feb.). From 1886 to 1920 the title was *Revista de instrucción primaria*. Suspended 1924-26. Contains news and articles on primary education. Probably has been discontinued for several years.

Revista agrícola. No. 1, June 1936 to date. Monthly.

Revista de educación rural. 1935 to date. Quarterly.

The Instituto de cinematografía educativa, which was founded as a dependency of the Universidad de Chile, was placed under the Dirección general de educación primaria by decree no. 6-41,817 of August 26, 1942.

Circ educativo. Boletín . . . 1932 to date. Semimonthly. Present status uncertain.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE EDUCACIÓN SECUNDARIA

Established by decree no. 5,283 of Oct. 30, 1928, in charge of secondary education. Replaced the former Departamento de educación secundaria as organized by decree no. 7,500 of Dec. 10, 1927.

Revista de educación secundaria. Sept. 1928 to date. Probably has been discontinued for several years.

Boletín pedagógico, issued from 1933-41 by the above Dirección, since 1942 by the Ministry (see above).

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ENSEÑANZA PROFESIONAL

Established by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, absorbing commercial instruction, technical education for women, industrial, mining, and artisan instruction. Apparently replaced the Departamento de enseñanza especial (created by decree-law no. 353 of July 30, 1932) and the Dirección general de enseñanza industrial (established by decree law no. 495 of Aug. 24, 1925, and decree-law no. 254 of July 22, 1932). Among the specialized schools supervised by the above agency are the following: Escuelas de servicio social del estado, established since 1938 in Santiago, Concepción, and Temuco for the promotion of social work; Escuela de ingenieros industriales, established by decree no. 3,959 of July 6, 1940.

Among the art and handicraft schools the Escuela de artesanos at Iquique, which was originated by decree no. 3,519 of June 9, 1938, from the Universidad industrial de Iquique, issues an official magazine: *El artesano. Órgano oficial de la Escuela de artesanos*. No. 1, Aug. 1938 to date. Continuation of the former *Revista universitaria*, the first issue of which is dated Sept. 1, 1927.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BIBLIOTECAS, MUSEOS Y MONUMENTOS NACIONALES

Created as the Dirección general de bibliotecas by decree no. 5,524 of Oct. 25, 1921. By decree no. 2,135 of June 12, 1929, the various public museums were also placed under the agency, and a new organization, the Dirección general de bibliotecas, archivos y museos, was established by decree no. 5,200 of Nov. 18, 1929. Briefly suppressed by decree-law no. 220 of July 15, 1932, the agency was reestablished by decree-law no. 532 of Aug. 31, 1932. A decree of Aug. 26, 1942, gave it the present designation.

The following important institutions are under the supervision of this agency: Biblioteca nacional, Archivo nacional, Museo nacional de historia natural, Museo Histórico nacional, Museo nacional de bellas artes, Museo pedagógico de Chile, Museo de Valparaíso, de Concepción, de Talca, and Museo araucano de Temuco, Biblioteca Santiago Severín de Valparaíso. The Visitación de imprentas y bibliotecas is a section of the above Dirección.

Memoria. 1935 to date. Annual report; that for 1929 and possibly previous reports appeared in the *Boletín de la Biblioteca nacional*.

Publicaciones de la Visitación de imprentas y bibliotecas. 1940 to date. Series A, No. 1: *Disposiciones legales y reglamentarias vigentes para el servicio de la Visitación de imprentas y bibliotecas*; No. 2: *Memoria de la Visitación de imprentas y bibliotecas correspondiente a 1939*.

Biblioteca Nacional

Formation of the National Library began immediately after independence. After the Spanish reconquest of Chile, General José de San Martín supplied funds for the continuance of the National Library. At the present time the Biblioteca nacional functions under the Dirección general de bibliotecas, museos y monumentos nacionales. Decree no. 4,923 of Aug. 29, 1927 created its advisory committee, the Comisión del libro, consisting of the Director of the National Library, the Rector of the University of Chile, and the Director general de educación primaria.

Anuario de la prensa chilena. 1886 to 1916. Subdivided into books, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed material. Surveys these publications several years after having been published.

Bibliografía general de Chile. Recorded for 1915.

Revista de bibliografía chilena. 1927 to date. Quarterly. Started as *Boletín de la Biblioteca nacional*. No. 1, Oct. 1901 to date. Contains acquisitions lists of new books, new periodicals, and statistics relating to the Library's services. Free distribution. Issued as *Boletín* in 1901; suspended during 1907; issued in 1912 as *Revista de la Biblioteca nacional*; continued 1913-18 as *Revista de bibliografía chilena y extranjera*; suspended publication from 1919 to 1926; started publication with a new series under the above name beginning in the first quarter of 1927.

Publicaciones periódicas chilenas. Anuario de . . . 1927-1937-38. Apparently 1937-38 is the last which has been issued. Contains a bibliography

of newspapers, periodicals, etc., issued in Chile for the period. Newspapers arranged geographically and magazines by topic. First issued as *Lista de las publicaciones periódicas chilenas* of which 1917, 1921-26 are recorded.

Archivo Nacional

Created by decree no. 7,217 of Nov. 25, 1927, as a dependent agency of the above Dirección by fusing the Archivo histórico nacional and the Archivo general de gobierno. Functions were defined by decree no. 5,200 of Nov. 18, 1929.

Historically, the Archivo histórico nacional emanated from a depository of manuscripts and the Manuscript Division, established in the National Library in 1885, which was converted into the Archive by decree no. 2,811 of May 30, 1925. The origin of the Archivo general de gobierno dates back to 1887 when it was established to conserve the papers of the ministries of the Republic; it was given a more stable organization by law no. 488 of August 21, 1925.

The regulations for the Archive are set forth in Title III of Executive Decree No. 6,234 of Dec. 26, 1929, which deals with libraries, archives, and museums.

In 1946 a survey of the work of the Archive was published under the title *El Archivo Nacional. Antecedentes de su fundación y reseña de la labor realizada desde 1927 a 1945*. It contains the *Memorias* from 1927 to 1945, several descriptions of its collections and a bibliography of its publications.

The records now in the National Archive are divided into three sections: (1) The Historical Section includes all the papers relating to the colonial period, such as *Archivo de la Real audiencia*, 1609-1817, 3,160 vols.; *Archivo de escribanos de Santiago*, 1559-1800, 954 vols.; *Archivo de la Contaduría mayor del Tribunal de Cuentas*, 16th to 19th centuries, 3,000 vols.; *Archivo de la Capitanía general*, from the 16th century to 1810, 1,101 vols. (2) The Administrative Section includes documents relating to the period of the Republic from 1810 to 1939. In conformity with the law establishing the Archivo nacional, the government offices make annual transfers of those records which are more than five years old. This section contains also the *Archivo de notariales*, comprising volumes of protocols and registers of property of notaries, and *Archivo de judiciales*. (3) *Fondo de papeles varios*, organized in 1938, includes a variety of documents which cannot be classified in other groups.

The article "El Archivo nacional de Chile" by Ricardo Donoso in *Revista de historia de América*, No. 11 (April), 1941, pp. 47-48, gives a historical sketch of the Archive, the legislation affecting it, a brief statement regarding the collections, and a bibliography surveying the publications of the Archive, articles about it, and guides to the materials deposited in it. Important surveys of the documents listed above are as follows: *Catálogo del Archivo de la Real audiencia de Santiago*. Santiago 1898-1911, 3 vols., 622, 562, and 520 pp.; *Guía para facilitar la consulta del Archivo de escribanos*. Santiago, 3 vols., 1914-30. Vol. I, 1541-1695, 256 pp.; vol. II 1696-1760, 320 pp.; vol. III, 1761-1800, 310 pp. The Index of the documents of the Captaincy General, mentioned above, was compiled by José T. Medina under the title *Índice de los documentos existentes en el Archivo del Ministerio de lo interior* Santiago, 1884, 898 pp.

Índice de los protocolos notariales de Valdivia, la Unión, Osorno y Calbuco y Alcalas de Chiloé. 1774-1848, Santiago, 1929, 188 pp.

Inventario de la colección fondo antiguo en el Archivo nacional de Santiago de Chile. A reprint from the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, Harvard University Press, 1938.

Índice del Archivo hidrográfico "Vidal Gormaz," Santiago, Imprenta universitaria, 1938, 37 pp.

Archivo histórico nacional. Memoria. 1925 to date. Annual report, lists the collections of that date.

Revista chilena de historia y geografía. Jan.-March 1911 to date. Published in conjunction with the Sociedad chilena de historia y geografía. Since 1926 under the editorship of the Director of the Archive; it contains articles and documents relating to the history and geography of Chile.

Museo Nacional de Historia Natural

The former Museo nacional was designated as the Museo nacional de historia natural by decree of Aug. 31, 1915. The name was changed back to Museo nacional by decree no. 3,041 of Aug. 28, 1923, although the designation was restored subsequently.

Anales. Year 1 (1892)—18 (1910). Issued in four sections: *zoología; botánica; mineralogía i paleontología; etnografía.*

Boletín del Museo nacional. Vol. I, no. 1, 1908 to date. Title varies slightly.

Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes

Created in 1880, supervised until 1929 by a special committee. By decree no. 5,200 of Nov. 18, 1929, it was placed under the above Dirección.

Museo Pedagógico

Created in 1941, practically started its work in 1942.

Museo de Concepción

Placed under the Dirección general de bibliotecas, archivos y museos by decree no. 5,200 of Nov. 18, 1929.

Publicaciones del servicio de extensión y vulgarización científica. Series title.

There seems to be no serial published by any of the other museums.

Biblioteca Santiago Severín de Valparaíso.

The former Biblioteca pública de Valparaíso was designated Biblioteca Severín by decree no. 1,479 of April 30, 1919.

UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE

Created by a law of Nov. 19, 1842, and inaugurated in Sept. 1843 replacing the old University of San Felipe, which was organized during 1738 and abolished by decree in 1839. Autonomy was accorded Dec. 31, 1927. Its organic statute is dated Nov. 4, 1929 (no. 4,807), and a revision in 1931 provided complete autonomy.

The University is now composed of eight faculties (Philosophy and Education, Fine Arts, Juridical and Social Sciences, Commerce and Economy, Biology and Medical Sciences, Veterinary Medicine, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, and Agronomy), eighteen university schools, and six annexed institutes.

The governing body of the University is the Consejo universitario.

Under the supervision of the University are also: Comisión chilena de cooperación intelectual, Instituto de extensión musical, and Biblioteca central de la Universidad.

Recopilación de leyes, reglamentos y decretos, relativos a los servicios de la enseñanza superior, compiled by Ricardo Donoso as a volume of the Universidad de Chile, surveys for the period of 1924 to 1936 the respective decrees related to university education, published in 1937, Santiago de Chile, 370 pp.

A centenary publication of the University, *Centenario, 1842-1942*, Santiago, Editorial cultura, 1942, reviews all activities.

The University has its own publishing house, now called *Prensas de la Universidad de Chile*. It issues catalogues for the regular classes, for the midterm schools (*escuelas de temporada*), and conference programs of special extension classes. For example:

Breve guía del estudiante universitario, 2d ed., 1941.

Catálogo escuela de verano. Recorded for 1943.

Conferencias de divulgación científica. Tomos 1-2, 1930.

Conferencias de extensión universitaria. 1927 to date.

Enseñanza agronómica y agrícola de la Universidad de Chile. 1941.

La Escuela de ingeniería y la escuela de arquitectura de la Universidad de Chile, 1943.

Estatuto orgánico de la enseñanza universitaria, Santiago, 1935.

Reglamentos of the following schools and faculties were published: Escuela de higiene, 1938; Escuela práctica de agricultura, 1935; Escuela de derecho, 1942; and in 1943, *Reglamentos de las escuelas universitarias dependientes de las facultades de agronomía, de bellas artes, de biología y ciencias médicas, de ciencias físicas y matemáticas, de economía y comercio, de filosofía y educación, de medicina veterinaria*.

The University issues, since 1928, a directory of its personnel under the title *Personal de la Universidad de Chile*, and occasionally also a list of its academic staff. Recorded for 1943: *Nómina de miembros académicos y docentes, con voto en las elecciones universitarias* (8 de agosto de 1943), Santiago, 1943, 32 pp.

The official serials of the Universidad de Chile are:

Anuario de la Universidad de Chile. 1929 to date.

Boletín informativo. No. 1 (April 1945) to date. Monthly. An information bulletin with articles and notes about activities of the University.

Mástil. 1938 to date. Student publication, published at the beginning of each year, serves as a guide for new students.

Memoria del rector de la Universidad de Chile. Recorded 1911-14, 1924-29, and later. Annual report of the Rector of the University.

Cuadernos jurídicos y sociales, No. 1, Juan L. Andueza, *Las leyes de esterilización*. By 1943 twenty-four numbers had been published.

Folleto A 1-. 1929 to date. Series title.

Anales de la Universidad de Chile. Tomo I, 1843 - tomo 150, 1922; second series, 1923-29; third series, 1931-41; fourth series, 1942 to date. Irregular. Comprehensive studies on American and European literature, natural history, anthropology, folklore, the humanities, and the social sciences.

In addition to the *Anales* there are separate publications issued by the various faculties.

Facultad de Filosofía y Ciencias de la Educación

Anales de la Facultad de Filosofía y letras (Sección de filología). 1934 to date. Yearly.

Boletín de educación física. Año I, núm. 1, July 1934, to date. Twelve numbers recorded to April 1937, 564 pp. Contains articles on anthropometry and on all types of physical education, particularly athletics, gymnastics, and the dance. Issued by the Instituto de educación física y técnica which functions under the Facultad de filosofía y ciencias de la educación of the University of Chile.

INSTITUTO NACIONAL. Inaugurated August 10, 1813, by fusing the Convictorio Carolino, Academia de San Luis, and the Seminario conciliar, to which was added the Universidad de San Felipe. Closed during the Spanish occupation, it was reopened in 1819 and functions now as an institute of education under the above faculty.

Boletín del Instituto nacional. No. 1, Aug. 1936, to date. Monthly.

Facultad de Bellas Artes

Revista de arte. June 1934–Oct. 1939, irregularly. Nov. 1939 to date. Monthly.

Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales

Continuation of the Facultad de leyes y ciencias políticas as established by the law of Nov. 19, 1842, creating the Universidad de Chile. Decree no. 4,926 of Aug. 29, 1927, which reorganized the University, and decree with the force of law no. 4,807 of Nov. 4, 1929 (the revised text of which is published as decree with the force of law no. 280 of May 20, 1931), which established the *estatutos* of the University, used the present designation.

Anales de la Facultad de ciencias jurídicas y sociales. Vol. I, no. 1, Jan. 1935, to date. Usually four numbers annually. Publishes general articles on legal subjects.

Boletín del Seminario de derecho público. 1933 to date. Semiannually. Recently the Escuela de ciencias jurídicas y sociales, supervised by the above Faculty, is mentioned as the issuing body instead of the Facultad.

Colección de estudios y documentos para la historia del derecho chileno. Serial of research studies on Chilean legal matters. Divided into three sections: (1) Estudios biográficos; (2) Estudios internacionales; and (3) Documentos.

Revista de ciencias penales. March, April 1935 to date. Quarterly since 1941; published bimonthly by the Dirección general de prisiones of Chile from 1935 to 1938; suspended from Jan. 1939 through June 1941. Issued, since July 1941, by the Instituto de ciencias penales under the above Faculty.

Facultad de Comercio y Economía Industrial

Anales de la Facultad de comercio y economía industrial. No. 1, Jan.–Dec. 1937 (published 1938), to date.

Facultad de Biología y Ciencias Médicas

Anales. 1932 to date. Tomo 3, 1934.

Biológica. Fascículo I, Sept. 1944; fascículo II, July 1945. Irregular. Studies of the Instituto de biología under the above Faculty.

Revista de psiquiatría y disciplinas conexas. 1936 to date. Quarterly.

Aparato respiratorio y tuberculosis. 1936 to date. Quarterly, irregular. Published by the Sociedad chilena de fisiología under the sponsorship of the Faculty of Medicine.

Facultad de Ciencias Físicas y Matemáticas

Anales de la Facultad de ciencias físicas y matemáticas. 1944 to date.

OBSERVATORIO SEISMOLÓGICO. Founded in 1807, became a part of the University in 1852, supervised by the above Faculty.

Boletín del Servicio seismológico. Año I, 1906, to date.

OBSERVATORIO ASTRONÓMICO NACIONAL. Founded in 1849, has functioned, since 1852, as a part of the above Faculty.

Anuario del Observatorio astronómico nacional. 1936 to date. Yearly. Contains charts and tables recording astronomical phenomena and geodetic surveys.

Consejo Universitario

Founded in 1923 to coordinate the policies and activities of the various faculties. It is composed of the rector, the secretary, the deans of the faculties, the directors of primary and secondary education, and others.

Boletín del Consejo universitario. 1923 to date. Irregular. Records minutes of the sessions of the University Council, titles and degrees granted by the University, and official University decrees.

Comisión Chilena de Cooperación Intelectual

Founded in 1936, sponsors cultural activities of all kinds, especially those of the various inter-American cultural institutes. At present there are under its supervision the Centro chileno de documentación pedagógica (Chilean Center of Educational Documentation), the Instituto de altos estudios internacionales (Institute of International Studies), the Instituto chileno de arte popular (Chilean Institute of Popular Arts), and sixteen cultural institutes.

Boletín bimestral. Feb. 1937 to date. Bimonthly. Digests the various activities of the respective cultural institutes.

Instituto Chileno Norteamericano de Cultura

Works with the Comisión chilena de cooperación intelectual. Founded on Nov. 24, 1938; reorganized July 4, 1943.

Andean quarterly. 1943 to date. Quarterly.

Boletín informativo. May 1943 to date. Monthly.

Memoria. 1943-44 to date. Annual.

Instituto de Extensión Musical

Created by law no. 6,696 of Oct. 2, 1940, as a dependency of the federal government. Was placed under the Facultad de bellas artes of the University of Chile by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942.

Chile. 1943 to date. Irregular. Folklore journal, issued by the Departamento de investigaciones folklóricas of the above Institute.

Biblioteca Central

Created in 1936.

Publicaciones de la Biblioteca central. No. 1, 1940, to date. Series title of publications of the Central Library.

The following four universities of Chile have no official connection with the government, and therefore their publications are not included in this guide: the Catholic University at Santiago, founded June 21, 1888, by the Archbishop of Santiago, Mariano Casanova; the Universidad de Concepción, founded in 1919 through the initiative of several private citizens of Concepción; the Universidad técnica Federico Santa María, opened on Dec. 20, 1931; and the Catholic University at Valparaíso, inaugurated in 1928.

ACADEMIA CHILENA CORRESPONDIENTE DE LA ACADEMIA ESPAÑOLA

There are several institutions, each called Academia chilena, such as Academia chilena de ciencias naturales which issues *Anales*, Academia chilena de la historia which issues a *Boletín* (since 1933), but only the above can be considered an official academy, supported by government funds.

Recognition was conceded (personalidad jurídica) and bylaws were approved by decree no. 461 of April 15, 1916.

Its history is described by M. L. Amanátegui y Reyes in the booklet, *La Academia chilena en el cincuentenario de su fundación*. Santiago, 1937.

Boletín de la Academia chilena correspondiente de la Academia española. No. 1, 1915, to date.

SOCIEDAD CONSTRUCTORA DE ESTABLECIMIENTOS EDUCACIONALES

Government participation was authorized by law no. 5,989 of Jan. 14, 1937. It was reorganized by law no. 7,061 of Oct. 8, 1941.

Memoria. 1937-38 to date.

Ministerio de Justicia

Established by decree-law of Feb. 1, 1837, as the fourth ministry of the government. Because it was concerned with affairs of religion and public education as well as the judiciary matters of the executive branch, the Ministry became known as the Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública. A law of June 21, 1887, established the Ministerio de justicia e instrucción pública, transferring, by its provisions, culto, or worship, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Law no. 1,296 of Dec. 15, 1899, divided the Ministry into two, the Ministerio de justicia and the Ministerio de instrucción pública, although a single minister was to head both. Absolute separation was effected by decree no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927.

Under the jurisdiction of the above Ministry are the following: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general,* (2) Servicio médico legal, (3) Dirección general de prisiones, (4) Sindicatura general de quiebras, (5) Dirección general del Registro civil nacional.

Attached to the Ministry is the Patronato nacional de reos.

Anuario. 1888/89-1899. For the years 1908-23 the *Memoria* and *Anuario* were issued together under the title *Memoria i anuario*. Title varies according to the name of the issuing Ministry.

Memoria. 1839 to date. Annual report. Title varies according to the name of the Ministry. For the years 1908-23 the title is *Memoria i anuario*.

SERVICIO MÉDICO LEGAL

It emanated from the Instituto médico legal which was created by decree-law no. 646 of Oct. 17, 1925, to be concerned with medical-legal activities and autopsies. The agency was reorganized by decree no. 2,175 of Aug. 21, 1930, and was given the designation Instituto médico legal "Doctor Carlos Ibar" by law no. 5,406 of Feb. 8, 1934. It was given a new organic statute by decree no. 427 of Feb. 28, 1943.

A description of its history and functions is given in the doctoral dissertation *El Servicio médico legal en Chile*, by Gustavo B. Álvarez, Santiago, 1944.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PRISIONES

Created by decree no. 1,811 of July 17, 1930, which also reorganized the Dirección general de talleres fiscales de prisiones, or prison printing establishment. The latter prints many of the official publications of the government.

It supervises also the Instituto nacional de clasificación y criminología.

Boletín de la Dirección general de prisiones. No. 1, 1940, to date. Prison statistics, personnel information and lists.

*See Footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

Estadística carcelaria. 1907-19. Preceded (1894-99) as *Estadística de las cárceles* and (1900-1906) as *Estadística criminal*. Apparently continued as "Justicia" in the *Anuario estadístico* of the Dirección general de estadística. 1910 to date. Criminal statistics.

Revista de ciencias penales. March-April 1935 to date. Bimonthly.

Boletín de leyes y decretos del gobierno. 1823 to date. Monthly. Was also published from 1810-14. Publishes the text of all laws.

Instituto Nacional de Clasificación y Criminología

Created by law no. 868 of June 12, 1919, as Instituto nacional de criminología. By law no. 4,916 of Dec. 29, 1936, it was placed under the supervision of the above Dirección.

Archivos chilenos de criminología. Dec. 1937 to date. Occasional. Includes section, "Biblioteca del Instituto . . ."

SINDICATURA GENERAL DE QUIEBRAS

Created as the Department of Bankruptcy within the Ministry of Justice by law no. 4,552 of Jan. 29, 1929, the general bankruptcy law, and law no. 4,558 of Feb. 4, 1929. A revised text of the law was published as decree no. 1,297 of June 8, 1931, in accordance with modifications of the bankruptcy law effected by decree with the force of law no. 248 of May 20, 1931. These may be considered as the organic laws of this service. An official edition was published under the title: *Texto definitivo de la Ley de Quiebras*. Santiago, Talleres gráficos de "La Nación," 1936. 98 pp. The administration of the office is exercised by the Receiver General (Síndico general). It is an auxiliary organism to the courts of justice, having for its object the administration and collection of the property of persons who fall into bankruptcy, the liquidation and payment of their debts and related functions. It includes a local branch office Sindicatura de Quiebras de Santiago.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL REGISTRO CIVIL NACIONAL

Created by law no. 6,894 of April 19, 1941; reorganized by decree of Dec. 30, 1942 (*Diario oficial* of Feb. 6, 1943) through fusion of the services of the Conservador del Registro civil and of the Dirección general de investigaciones e identificación (previously under the Ministry of the Interior). The Conservador del Registro civil is the principal officer in charge of the Registro civil. The law of Jan. 10, 1884, on civil matrimony established civil marriage registration, and another law of the same date established registration of deaths. A law of July 17, 1884, then reorganized the Registro civil and defined its functions. These older laws were replaced by law no. 4,808 of Jan. 31, 1930. The *Reglamento orgánico* was approved by decree no. 2,128 of Aug. 10, 1930. A general records section, Archivo general, was installed by decree-law no. 126 of July 1, 1932. Apparently, births, marriages, and deaths are recorded in three books of vital statistics.

Boletín del servicio de Registro civil. 1933 to date. Irregular.

Boletín oficial de investigaciones, identificación y pasaportes. July 1933 to date. Weekly.

PATRONATO NACIONAL DE REOS

By decree 542, Feb. 5, 1943, both a national *patronato* and *patronatos* for each of the penal institutions were established. The national patronato is organized by the Minister of Justice (chairman), the Subsecretary of the Ministry of Justice, a Minister of the Corte de apelaciones, Santiago, President of the Instituto de

ciencias penales, Director general of prisons, the Medical Director of the Instituto de criminología, Visitadora social jefe de los Servicios de prisiones, and two members appointed by the President of the Republic.

Ministerio de Defensa Nacional

Decree-law no. 366 of Aug. 3, 1932, and law no. 5,077 of Mar. 5, 1932, provided for the consolidation of the Ministerio de guerra, the Ministerio de marina, and the Subsecretaría de aviación, placing the three branches of the armed forces under the new Ministerio de defensa nacional.

The *Ceremonial i ocupación de la Junta [de gobierno]*, dated Oct. 5, 1810, combined Gobierno i guerra as one department. A session of all the government bodies of Mar. 14, 1814, determined that Guerra would be a separate department. In Feb. 1817 General O'Higgins organized Guerra as one of his ministries. Guerra y marina was established by the Constitution promulgated Oct. 23, 1822. Although at various times the Departamento de guerra and the Departamento de marina have issued separate annual *memorias*, the Ministerio de guerra y marina apparently existed under one Minister until decree no. 163 of Dec. 19, 1924, temporarily separated the two and established the Ministerio de guerra and the Ministerio de marina. The two were consolidated by decree no. 3,565 of May 23, 1927, and again separated by decree no. 4,195 of June 21, 1927. An attempt to divide the Ministry once more was formulated by decree-law no. 173 of July 8, 1932, which established in the Ministerio de guerra y aviación and the Ministerio de marina. However, by decree-law no. 366 of Aug. 3, 1932, the Ministerio de defensa nacional was reestablished with the Subsecretaría de guerra, Subsecretaría de marina, and the Subsecretaría de aviación under its control, providing therefore that this Ministry have charge of all matters relating to the efficiency and discipline of these three branches of the armed forces—Army, Navy and Air Force. The President of Chile is the Generalissimo of these armed forces.

Based on the last steps of reorganization in 1942 and 1943, the divisions and bureaus under the above Ministry are as follows: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general de guerra, (2) Comando en jefe del Ejército, and dependent services, (3) Subsecretaría y administración general de marina, (4) Comando en jefe de la Armada, and dependent services, (5) Subsecretaría y administración de aviación, (6) Fuerza aérea de Chile, (7) Línea aérea nacional, (8) Consejo superior de defensa nacional, (9) Estado mayor de coordinación de la Defensa nacional, (10) Tribunales militares y Cuerpo jurídico militar (del ejército, navales y aéreos), and (11) Dirección de la defensa civil.

Under the supervision of the above Ministry are also: (1) Comité coordinador de adquisiciones y enajenaciones de los servicios de abastecimientos del Ejército, Armada y Aviación, created by decree of Dec. 31, 1942, to administer acquisition and transfer of provisions for the armed forces; (2) Consejo superior de fomento equino, created by law no. 4,546 of Jan. 29, 1929, to promote breeding of horses; (3) Oficina de pensiones de la defensa nacional, established by decree no. 79-2,525 of Dec. 31, 1942, preceded (Feb. 3, 1898–Aug. 26, 1942) by Pension Sections in the respective Defense Authorities; (4) Caja de retiro y montepío de las fuerzas de la defensa nacional, created by law no. 3,029 of Sept. 9, 1915. While later all similar agencies were transferred to the Ministerio de salubridad, this agency remains, by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, under the above Ministry; (5) Cruz roja de Chile.

An exhaustive survey of the agencies connected with this Ministry and their functions is presented in the doctoral dissertation, *La Defensa nacional* by J. Guillermo Matus Valencia, Santiago, 1945, 419 pp.

Memoria. 1835 to date. Yearly. Issued until 1848 (inclusive) as *Memoria del Ministerio de guerra y marina*, although no record is available for the years 1837 and 1838. From 1849 to 1874 it was issued as *Memoria del Departamento de guerra*, but no record is available for 1862. The title was *Memoria del Ministerio de guerra y marina* from 1875 through 1880, and in 1881 it again became *Memoria del Departamento de guerra*. No record is available for the years 1891, 1908, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1924, 1925, and 1926.

Anuario del Ministerio de defensa nacional. 1931-32 to date. Preceded irregularly by *Anuario del Ministerio de guerra*.

Recopilación de leyes i decretos supremos concernientes al ejército en . . . Santiago, Vol. I, 1812/39-1903. Collection of laws and decrees of a military nature. Dates of later volumes could not be ascertained.

Regarding other publications of this Ministry, it should be stated that most of the serials issued recently list as the issuing agency one of the three Subsecretarías—Guerra, Marina, or Aviación. The most important series of this kind is the series, *Reglamentos* (see after Subsecretaría de guerra, Comando en jefe del Ejército).

SUBSECRETARÍA DE GUERRA

Established by decree-law no. 366 of Aug. 3, 1932. Its *reglamento orgánico* is dated June 15, 1942, and was published in the series, *Reglamentos* (see under Comando en jefe del Ejército).

Memoria. Forms a part of the *Memoria del Ministerio* (see above).

Boletín oficial del ejército. 1933 to date. Monthly. Includes *anexos de reclutamiento*.

Revista de artillería. Jan. 1925 to date. Bimonthly.

Revista de caballería. Órgano oficial del arma de caballería y de la Federación de deportes ecuestres. May 1929 to date. Bimonthly. Editorial, historical, and general sections relative to the cavalry and equestrian sports.

COMANDO EN JEFE DEL EJÉRCITO

At the head of the Army stands the Comandante en jefe del Ejército.

The country is divided into four military zones, each with an Infantry Division. Besides these, there are the Cavalry Division, the Division of Military Schools, and six detachments which are spread over the country.

Every Infantry Division is formed by three Infantry Regiments, an Artillery Regiment, Engineer Units, and Signal Corps, Reconnaissance Units, and other services.

Dependent on the above Comando are the Army itself, the Estado mayor general del Ejército, the Dirección de escuelas militares, the Dirección de reclutamiento y tiro nacional, and the Oficina meteorológica de Chile.

Reglamentos, published as *Reglamento serie* (abbreviated R. S.), followed by a number; the number is often divided into parts (abbreviated P., e. g., R. S. B. 4, IV P., abbreviation for Reglamento serie B, No. 4, 4th part). Series A deals with the basic rules and regulations (*Reglamento orgánico*); Series B with the main instructions for the branches of the Army (*Reglamento de instrucción en el ejército*); Series C, D, and E with special regulations such as health services (*Reglamento de sanidad*), fiscal regulations (*Reglamento de caja e inversión de fondos*), military

roads and freight regulations (*Reglamento de pasajes y fletes*), etc. Among Series A may be mentioned:

No. 1: *Reglamento orgánico del ejército*.

No. 2: *Reglamento de dotaciones de paz*.

No. 5: *Reglamento orgánico de la Dirección de los servicios*, including all branches.

No. 6: *Reglamento orgánico de las escuelas militares*.

No. 7: *Reglamento orgánico de los cuarteles generales divisionarios*.

No. 8: *Reglamento orgánico de los cuerpos de tropas*.

There are also *Reglamentos* issued without series numbers, e. g.

Reglamento de reclutamiento, nombramiento y ascensos del personal de las instituciones armadas de la defensa nacional, 1944.

Reglamento orgánico de la subsecretaría de guerra, 1942.

In 1943 general regulations for the whole Army were issued in five parts under the title:

Reglamento de instrucción común para todas las armas.

Training directions for the Army are issued almost annually under the title, *Directiva general de instrucción del ejército* (abbreviated, D. G. I. E.).

Revista del Servicio de administración militar. No. 1, July 1926. Quarterly. No record was available for subsequent dates of publication.

Archivos médicos del Servicio sanitario del ejército. Jan.-Apr. 1938 to date. Quarterly. Preceded (May 1929 to Dec. 1937) by *Revista de sanidad militar*. *Órgano oficial del servicio*.

Dirección del Estado Mayor General del Ejército

Created on Sept. 15, 1820, reorganized in 1869, 1880, 1891, 1906 (decree of May 12), and in 1919. The Instituto geográfico militar and the Academia de guerra function under its supervision.

Boletín. 1926 to date. Not available for the general public.

Memorial del Ejército de Chile. 1911 to date. Monthly (with a few exceptions). The first issue of 1944 is recorded as the 38th year, nos. 190-91. Contains articles on tactics, history of the Army, and discussion on legislation.

INSTITUTO GEOGRÁFICO MILITAR. Created by decree no. 1,664 of August 29, 1922, designated by decree no. 2,090 of July 30, 1930, as the governmental authority in regard to geographical studies and map making.

By decree no. 458 of Apr. 6, 1943, the Servicio catastral (en su rama agrícola) was organized in connection with the above Institute.

Anuario del Instituto geográfico militar de Chile, no. 1, 1891-1932; no. 2, 1932-35; no. 3, 1935-39; no. 4, 1939-42. Gives a survey of maps produced from 1891 to 1939.

Memorial técnico del Ejército de Chile. Oct. 1932 to date. Quarterly. A wholly technical review; military topography and engineering. Contains as a section the Boletines del Observatorio del Salto, an observatory for physical astronomy founded in 1919. An index for the first four years was given in volume IV.

Trabajos cartográficos del país. Irregular.

Mapa de la Sección cartográfica del Instituto geográfico militar. There are several serials of topographic sheets (*hojas topográficas*), one on a scale of 1 : 25,000; another on a scale of 1 : 50,000; a national map on a scale of 1 : 500,000 to be issued in 22 sheets, to replace the centenary edition of the former Oficina de mensura de tierras, initiated in 1932. Carta aérea on a scale of 1 : 500,000.

Among the numerous studies issued by the above Institute are:

Reglamento de trabajos geográficos (several parts). 1928-29.

Coordenadas geográficas del Observatorio astronómico de Lo Espejo. Su determinación por procedimientos geodésicos. 1927-28.

Instrucciones para las Comisiones que salen al Terreno. 1929.

El Problema del levantamiento aéreo y la organización de los servicios del levantamiento de la carta. 1929.

Las dimensiones de la tierra. 1931.

Colección cuaderno. In publication since 1933.

Descripción, manejo y empleo de los instrumentos fotogramétricos en uso en el Instituto. 1936.

Instrucciones para la construcción de torres geodésicas. 1936.

Instrucciones provisionarias conteniendo los diferentes procedimientos que emplea la Sección cartográfica para copiar, reducir o ampliar un dibujo o una carta. 1936.

Instrucciones provisionarias para la reproducción fotolitolográfica e impresión definitiva de la hoja litográfica. 1936.

Manual de signos convencionales, para trabajos topográficos y cartográficos. 1938.

ACADEMIA DE GUERRA. Founded in 1886.

Historia militar. First year, 1935, and the supplement, *Anexo de diseños*, were both published in 1942. It represents the first manual for the classes given in 1935.

Curso de estado mayor. 1938. Textbook for military classes.

Dirección de Escuelas Militares

Based on article 46 of the *Reglamento orgánico del ejército*. It is formed by La Escuela militar, the Schools of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, and the School of Engineers and Communications.

LA ESCUELA MILITAR. A kind of officers' school, founded in 1818, but repeatedly closed; its fundamental statute is dated Nov. 30, 1901.

Revista escuela militar. Órgano oficial. No. 1, Dec. 1938, to date.

ESCUELA DE INFANTERÍA. Located in San Bernardo.

Revista de infantería. No. 1, Aug. 1929. Monthly.

Dirección de Reclutamiento y Tiro Nacional

Established in 1931.

Patria. Jan. 1936 to date. Monthly. Official organ of the above Dirección dealing with all matters of recruiting.

Oficina Meteorológica de Chile

Established in Jan. 1910 on the basis of the former Instituto central meteorológico y geofísico de Chile. Preceded by the Observatorio meteorológico, founded in 1863, the Servicio meteorológico de la Armada in 1898, and the Oficina de previsión del tiempo (Ministerio de industrias y obras públicas) in 1903. These three agencies were fused in 1910 to form the Instituto central meteorológico y geofísico de Chile. The present Meteorological Office was finally established in 1928 by decree no. 1,105 of May 31, 1928. It serves all branches of the Army.

Anuario meteorológico. 1911 to date. Annual. Contains monthly and annual weather reports. Issued under series title *Publicaciones* (see below). Also called *Anuario del Servicio meteorológico de la Armada*.

Observatorio astronómico. Preceded by *Anuario del Observatorio astronómico*. Año 1-18, 1869-86; interrupted between 1887-98; continued from 1899-1910.

Boletín mensual. Monthly weather report of the previous month and forecast for the next 30 days.

Carta diaria y Boletín del tiempo. Further information could not be ascertained.

Publicación no.—. Series title of all publications of the Office. Consist principally of the *Anuarios* and *Resumen de reglamento de meteorogramas y avisos meteorológicos*, 16 volumes of the latter having been issued through 1939.

SUBSECRETARÍA DE MARINA

Established by decree-law no. 366 of August 3, 1932. Preceded (1822–1924) by a Ministerio de Marina. Since decree no. 163 of Dec. 19, 1924, the consolidation of the Navy Administration with the other branches of the armed forces and the establishment of a separate ministry have changed repeatedly.

The Departamento de obras marítimas is under its supervision.

Memoria forms a part of the *Memoria del Ministerio de defensa nacional* (see above) since the *Memoria* for 1934, issued on May 21, 1935. Issued from 1849 to 1932 by the Ministerio de marina.

Boletín oficial de la Armada. 1918 to date. Weekly. Valparaíso, Imprenta de la Armada. Includes Navy orders and regulations (changes in personnel status, etc.) as well as minutes of executive orders applicable to the Navy.

Manual de Marina. A compilation of laws, decrees, rules, and ordinances for the Navy. Issued irregularly by the Ministerio de Marina from 1817 on. It now forms a part of the collection of laws and regulations issued by the Ministerio de defensa nacional.

Revista de marina. No. 1, 1885, to date. Bimonthly.

COMANDO EN JEFE DE LA ARMADA

Represents the High Command of the Navy. Under its supervision are the Departamento de navegación e hidrografía and the Navy School.

Departamento de Navegación e Hidrografía

Preceded by the Oficina hidrográfica de la marina.

Anuario hidrográfico de la marina de Chile. Año 1–29, 1874–1915.

Avisos a los navegantes. No. 1, Jan. 1883, to date. Notices to navigators such as installations of lighthouses, buoys, location of sunken hulls, etc.

Noticias hidrográficas. 1874–1908.

Escuela Naval

Located in Valparaíso.

Revista de la Escuela naval. Valparaíso. No. 1, Aug. 1931, to date. Monthly

SUBSECRETARÍA DE AVIACIÓN

Created under the Ministerio del interior by decree no. 1,167 of Mar. 21, 1930 and organized by decrees no. 1,312 and 1,313 of Mar. 28, 1930. Consolidated with the Ministerio de defensa nacional by decree no. 5,077 of Mar. 4, 1932. By decree-law no. 173 of July 8, 1932, the Ministerio de defensa nacional was divided into the Ministerio de guerra y aviación and the Ministerio de marina, but was reestablished by decree-law no. 366 of Aug. 3, 1932. A regulation governing navigation (*Reglamento de navegación aérea*) was promulgated in 1932. A register for airplanes (*Registro de matrícula*) is maintained.

It has under its supervision also the Servicios de fotogrametría de la fuerza aérea and the Instituto aeronáutico de Chile.

Boletín oficial de la aviación. 1935 to date. Weekly (with exceptions).

Instituto Aeronáutico de Chile

Established on Dec. 9, 1944, as a semiofficial agency.

Aeronáutica. July 1944 to date. Started as a purely private magazine, became an official organ of the above Institute in Jan. 1945 (2d year).

FUERZA AÉREA DE CHILE

Created in 1913. The Air Force was separated in April 1930 from the Army and Navy.

Revista de la Fuerza aérea. April 1941 to date. Issued by the Estado mayor de la Fuerza aérea. Quarterly. Contains articles on aviation in Chile and abroad.

Several monographs of aviation experts have been published officially, the most important of which are as follows:

Flores Álvarez, Enrique. *Historia de la aviación en Chile*. Tomo I II. Santiago, Imprenta Rapid, 1934.

Redondo C., Lorenzo. *Manual de aviación*. Prólogo del comandante de grupo Manuel Tovarías A. Santiago, Imprenta Rapid, 1938.

Nogueira González, Carlos. *Principios de aerodinámica, editado por el estado mayor de la Fuerza aérea de Chile*. Santiago, Imprenta universitaria, 1938.

Herreros Walker, Oscar. *La Fuerza aérea, sus principios, sus medios y su empleo*. Santiago, Imprenta Rapid, 1937.

LÍNEA AÉREA NACIONAL

Created by decree with the force of law no. 247 of July 21, 1932; in 1934 was combined with the National Aviation Company, which had been established in 1929 by the Chilean Military Air Force.

Memoria de la Línea aérea nacional. Date of origin not ascertained. The *Memoria* for 1938-41 was published in 1942.

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE DEFENSA NACIONAL

Organized by decree-law no. 403 of March 19, 1925. Its organic law was decreed on Jan. 2, 1933 (*Diario oficial* of Jan. 18, 1933).

ESTADO MAYOR DE COORDINACIÓN DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL

Created by (secret) decree no. 217 of Nov. 4, 1942. Its organic statute was always kept secret. It is divided and subdivided into the Departamento central (sections are: Ayudantía, Operaciones combinadas, Organización y movilización militar, Instrucción y asuntos varios) and the Departamento de informaciones (has sections of Ayudante [Biblioteca], Geografía, Informaciones, Servicio secreto, Comunicaciones y censura y propaganda).

Boletín. 1943 to date. Not available to the public.

TRIBUNALES MILITARES Y CUERPO JURÍDICO MILITAR

Their functions are based on the Código de justicia militar (abbreviated C. J. M.). There are Tribunales militares, navales and de aviación; Corte marcial para el Ejército, aviación y carabineros; Corte marcial para la Marina de guerra; and La Corte suprema como tribunal militar, naval y de aviación.

DIRECCIÓN DE LA DEFENSA CIVIL

Established by decree no. 6,603 of Dec. 2, 1942.

A survey of its functions, and of the Civil Defense Program in general, is presented in the official publication: *Defensa civil*. Santiago, Empresa Editora Zig Zag, S. A., 1943, 166 pp.

CAJA DE RETIRO Y MONTEPÍO DE LAS FUERZAS DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL

Created by law no. 3,029 of Sept. 9, 1915, to provide for retirement and survivors' pensions for members of the armed forces and their families. By decree no. 2,258 of Aug. 22, 1930, the members of the Air Force were included. Subsequently, the original law was modified by further legislation.

A survey of the development and the status of military pensions is presented in the dissertation by Osvaldo Rayo del Campo, *Retiro y montepío en la Armada nacional*, 1945.

Balance técnico actuarial. Dec. 31, 1940, to date.

Boletín de la Caja de retiro y montepío de las fuerzas de defensa nacional. 1936 to date. Bimonthly.

Informe actuarial. 1941 to date.

Memoria. Annual report. 1934-35 to date.

Memoria (of the Servicio de bienestar social). 1936 to date. Report on the activities of the welfare department of the above agency.

LA CRUZ ROJA DE CHILE

The Chilean Red Cross operates under a charter granted by law no. 3,924 of April 17, 1923, as a semiofficial agency.

Revista de la Cruz Roja chilena. July 1922 to date. Bimonthly.

Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Vías de Comunicación

Established as the Ministerio de fomento by decree no. 6,573 of Sept. 29, 1927. Designation changed to Ministerio de obras públicas y vías de comunicación by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942 in accordance with law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942.

A law of June 21, 1887, established the Ministerio de industria y obras públicas. Colonización was also assigned to this Ministry by the same law so that its designation was sometimes Ministerio de industria, obras públicas, y colonización. However, Colonización was transferred to the Ministerio de relaciones exteriores by a law of Nov. 22, 1888. By decrec-law no. 43 of Oct. 14, 1924, the Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización and Ministerio de obras y vías públicas were established. The designation of this Ministry was changed to Ministerio de obras públicas, comercio y vías de comunicación by decree-law no. 482 of March 9, 1925. This Ministry was eliminated by decree no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927, organizing the various ministries of the government in accordance with the establishment of the Ministerio de fomento the previous month.

The organic law and the most important decrees related to the functions of this Ministry and subordinate agencies are presented in the two-volume *Recopilación de leyes y reglamentos administrativos* by H. Z. Origoen, Santiago, 1943, which deals especially with the legal background of the public works program.

Based on the above-mentioned decrees and laws of 1942 the divisions and agencies under this ministry are as follows: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general;* (2) Dirección general de obras públicas; (3) Dirección general de pavimentación; (4) Dirección de pavimentación de Santiago; (5) Departamento de ferrocarriles (it supervises also governmental functions of the railroad enterprises Ferrocarriles del estado and Ferrocarril transandino por Uspallata); and (6) the Colegio de arquitectos.

*See footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

Album de obras públicas. "1909-10 to date. Irregular. Showing the construction of public works, previously issued by the Dirección general de obras públicas. *Anuario.* Recorded for 1889; more regularly issued since 1897.

Memoria. 1916 to date. Irregular. Started as a publication of the Dirección general de obras públicas.

The section of the Ministry dealing with water supply and forests (Sección de aguas y bosques), those for zoological and botanical research (Sección de ensayos zoológicos y botánicos), and for research on waterpower (Sección de estudio de las fuerzas hidráulicas) have issued many monographs about the results of their studies.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS

By a decree of Nov. 20, 1838, the post of Director general de obras públicas was established. Various laws and decrees have altered the agency's organization and powers. Principal variations were effected by the law of Dec. 17, 1842, the law of Jan. 26, 1888 (which used the designation Dirección de obras públicas), decree-law no. 514 of Aug. 27, 1925, and law no. 4,156 of Aug. 4, 1927, which actually abolished the post of Director general de obras públicas. Independent status was given to the new Dirección general de obras públicas as formed by decree no. 74 of Jan. 8, 1929. Decree no. 1,327 of Aug. 28, 1931, placed the agency under the Ministerio de fomento (now Ministerio de obras públicas y vías de comunicación). Regulations for its services were issued by decree no. 681 of March 29, 1935, for public works contracts by decree no. 1,867 of Sept. 26, 1935. Since the reorganization following decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, it consists mainly of the departments of Arquitectura, Caminos, Hidráulica, Riego (irrigation), and Planificación territorial y urbanismo.

A survey of this Agency for the period of 1933-38 is given in the book *Obras públicas*, Chile, 1938, issued by the Dirección.

Boletín de fomento. 1940 to date. Irregular. Started as organ of the Ministerio de fomento. Preceded from July 1887 to March 1908 by the *Boletín del Ministerio de industria y obras públicas*.

Memoria. Recorded since 1917. Other reports may be found in the *Memoria* of the ministries under which the Dirección functioned.

Although in the above-mentioned decree of 1942 the departments of Arquitectura, Hidráulica, and Riego were listed as parts of this Dirección, no information is available concerning their functions.

Departamento de Caminos

Created under the Dirección general de obras públicas by decree no. 74 of Jan. 8, 1929. Decree no. 2,364 of Apr. 24, 1929, divided the Departamento de caminos into the Inspección general de caminos y puentes and the Departamento de caminos, puentes, y vías fluviales. Reestablished by the "ley de caminos," law no. 4,851 of Mar. 11, 1930, and by decree 2,190 of Aug. 21, 1930, under its former name. Functions as a subunit of the above Dirección general.

Revista de caminos. Jan. 1927 to date. Monthly. Started as *Boletín de caminos*. Technical information on roads and road construction.

Departamento de Planificación Territorial y Urbanismo

Established by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, from the Sección urbanismo of the Departamento de arquitectura of the Dirección general de obras públicas. Empowered to fulfill the provisions of the Ley general de construcciones y urbanización.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PAVIMENTACIÓN

Established by law no. 5,757 of Dec. 12, 1935 (*Diario oficial*, Dec. 24, 1935), under the Ministerio del interior. It absorbs the functions of the former Dirección de pavimentación rural as created by law no. 4,339 of June 20, 1928, and the Dirección de pavimentación de Santiago.

The above-mentioned laws and decrees have been issued by the above office as:

Recopilación de leyes sobre pavimentación concordadas y anotadas, Santiago, Imprenta "El imparcial," 1939, 219 pp.

Recopilación de leyes sobre pavimentación, Santiago, Imprenta Wilson, 1940, 16 pp.

Reglamento general de ejecución de obras de pavimentación, Santiago, Imprenta "El imparcial," 1936, 188 pp.

Reglamentos de delegaciones y conservación y reposiciones de pavimentos, Santiago, Imprenta Manila, 1940, 48 pp.

DIRECCIÓN DE PAVIMENTACIÓN DE SANTIAGO

Created as the Dirección del alcantarillado y pavimentación de Santiago by decree-law no. 430 of Mar. 20, 1925, and subsequently reorganized by law no. 4,180 of Sept. 12, 1927, with the former designation. Placed under the Ministerio de obras públicas y vías de comunicación by decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942. Although this agency was absorbed by the Dirección general de pavimentación in 1935, it has retained its identity because of the municipal functions it performs.

DEPARTAMENTO DE FERROCARRILES (ABBR. FF. CC.)

Established by a law of Jan. 4, 1884, as the Dirección general de los ferrocarriles del estado. By law no. 2,613 of Jan. 17, 1912, the Departamento de ferrocarriles was created. It was alternately called Ministerio de ferrocarriles and Subsecretaría de ferrocarriles and was closely associated with what was then the Ministerio de industria y obras públicas. This agency was abolished by decree-law no. 43 of Oct. 14, 1924. Decree-law no. 342 of Mar. 13, 1925, placed surveillance and direction of the state-owned railroads under an Inspección superior (or general) de ferrocarriles. The present Departamento de ferrocarriles was established and reorganized by decrees and laws no. 292 of May 30, 1931, no. 1,157 of July 13, 1931, and no. 210 of July 15, 1932. Operation of the railroads is effected by the Empresa de los ferrocarriles del estado with separate organizations for the Ferrocarril de Arica a La Paz, Ferrocarril de Iquique a Pintados, and Ferrocarril transandino por Uspallata.

A *Consejo de turismo* was established by decree of Apr. 17, 1940, composed of several representatives of various offices, to promote travel tours. An insurance fund for the railroad personnel was created in 1918; it is listed under Ministerio de salubridad.

There are several monographs, issued by the above Departamento or its predecessors, dealing with railroads, or the tariff system, such as: *Monografía de las líneas ferreas fiscales*, 1910, 230 pp.; *Tarifas diferenciales: reglamento i clasificación para el transporte de carga por los ferrocarriles del estado*, 1934; *Mapa de los ferrocarriles de Chile*, 1929; *Monografía del ferrocarril transandino por Juncal*, 1928, 205 pp.

Boletín de los ferrocarriles del estado. Año I, no. 1, May 1912 to date. Monthly. Preceded by (May 31, 1909-Apr. 30, 1912) *Boletín del círculo de los ferrocarriles* and by (Oct. 1, 1889-Dec. 31, 1906) *Boletín de servicio*.

Estadística ferroviaria. 1909 to date. Title varies slightly. Chiefly annually. Railroad statistics.

Folleto. Title of a series. Irregular.

Memoria de la Empresa de los ferrocarriles del estado. 1884 to date. Irregular.

"En viaje." *Revista mensual de los ferrocarriles del estado.* Año I, no. 1, Nov. 1933 to date. Monthly. Travel review.

Itinerario. Railroad guide issued annually.

COLEGIO DE ARQUITECTOS DE CHILE

Established by law 7,211, July 30, 1942, under the supervision of the Ministerio de obras públicas. To regulate the practice of the profession of architect; statutes were approved by decree 1,214, July 22, 1943.

Membership of all architects is compulsory; the Colegio has *personalidad jurídica*, and its object is not only to promote the profession, but to exercise disciplinary powers wherever necessary.

Ministerio de Agricultura

Established by decree no. 3,524 bis of Aug. 1, 1930. Agricultural matters, prior to 1887, were treated to some extent by the Ministerio de hacienda. A law of June 21, 1887, created the Ministerio de industria y obras públicas which treated agricultural matters. The Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización was established by decree-law no. 43 of Oct. 14, 1924, which also dissolved the Ministerio de industria y obras públicas. Decree no. 162 of Feb. 24, 1925, organized and regulated the functions of the Ministerio de agricultura e industria in view of the creation of the Ministerio de tierras y colonización by decree-law no. 198 of Jan. 7, 1925.

An economy measure, decree no. 11 of March 2, 1927, reunited these ministries to form once again the Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización (also designated as Ministerio de agricultura, industria, tierras y colonización). This ministry was abolished by decree no. 6,573 of Sept. 29, 1927, and the Ministerio de fomento was established to take over its functions. The Ministerio de fomento continued to treat agricultural matters through its Departamento de agricultura until the establishment of the Ministerio de agricultura.

Following the reorganization of the governmental set-up by law no. 7,200 and decree no. 6-4,817, both of 1942, the above Ministry has under its supervision: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general;* (2) Departamento de cooperativas; (3) Administración de la quinta normal de agricultura; (4) Dirección general de agricultura. It supervises also the governmental functions of the Instituto de economía agrícola and the Caja de crédito agrario.

From time to time advisory councils have been established to extend special help to the above Ministry. Among them one may mention the Consejo de fertilizantes, created by decree no. 398 of Jan. 25, 1939, to foster, with the cooperation of the Caja de colonización, the production and use of fertilizers, and approved as a *persona jurídica de derecho público* under the above Ministry by decree no. 519 of June 19, 1940; the Consejo de la industria lechera, set up by decree no. 322 of May 15, 1939; and the Consejo superior de la hípica nacional, set up by decree no. 1,588 of May 17, 1943, to advise the Ministerio de hacienda on the obligations signaled in art. 5 of law no. 5,055 of Feb. 12, 1932.

Boletín del Ministerio de agricultura. July 1930 to date. Quarterly. Publication was suspended in April 1931 and resumed in June 1934. Preceded by (Jan.

*See footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

1929-June 1930) *Boletín del Departamento de agricultura* (Ministerio de fomento) and by (Jan. 1925-Dec. 1926) *Boletín de los servicios agrícolas*, two volumes paged continuously, 1,768 pp., and by (1914-19) *Boletín de informaciones* (occasionally entitled only *Boletín*), nos. 1-168 (1914-19), nos. 1-39, unnumbered, a list with the numbers assigned appearing on the covers of no. 40. The series is described as *cartilla práctica*, or farmer's bulletin, and was issued in the beginning by the Servicio de agrónomos regionales. This organization was designated about 1916 as Servicio de agrónomos regionales i de enseñanza agrícola ambulante; about 1919 as Servicio de agrónomos regionales, enseñanza ambulante, informaciones, publicaciones i propaganda; about 1925 as Servicio de divulgación e investigación agrícola; about 1928 as Servicio de divulgación y propaganda agrícola. The supervisory body was first the Inspección general de agricultura; about 1919 the Dirección general de los servicios agrícolas; and in 1928 the Departamento de agricultura. The *Boletín* includes certain *estudios agronómicos* as follows: 152, Departamento de San Fernando; 156, Departamento de Ovalde; 161, Departamento de Osorno; 164, Departamento de Valdivia; and 166, Departamento de Caupolicán. The most important sections of the periodical deal with agriculture, cattle breeding and veterinary medicine, rural economics, and agricultural legislation.

Memoria. The annual report was issued in 1926 for the period from 1925 to July 1926. For 1929 and 1930 sections covering the activities of the above Ministry were published in the Presidential Message.

Anales agronómicas, published 1906-14, issued by the Inspección general de agricultura.

DEPARTAMENTO DE COOPERATIVAS

Established by decree no. 2,172 of Aug. 19, 1930, under the Ministerio de fomento. Transferred to Ministerio de agricultura by law no. 6,382 of Aug. 5, 1939.

ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA QUINTA NORMAL DE AGRICULTURA

The post of Administrador of the Quinta normal de agricultura was created by a decree of July 3, 1903.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE AGRICULTURA

Established by virtue of decree no. 3,524 bis of Aug. 1, 1930, which created the Ministerio de agricultura. Predecessors were the Departamento de agricultura, established under the Ministerio de fomento by decree no. 6,573 of Sept. 29, 1927, the Dirección general de los servicios agrícolas, created by decree-law no. 178 of Dec. 31, 1924, under the Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización, which existed at that time, and a previous agency, created in 1915 under the above name.

The present divisions (*departamentos*) of the above Dirección are: Divulgación y propaganda, Sanidad vegetal, Producción y sanidad animal, Arboricultura y tecnología frutal, Genética y fitotecnia, Enología y viticultura, Economía rural, Química y suelos, Enseñanza agrícola. The Instituto de información campesina is also a subordinate of the above agency. Most of these *departamentos* were created by decree-law no. 3,524 bis of Aug. 1, 1930, including those of Enología y viticultura, economía rural, ganadería y sanidad animal, arboricultura y tecnología frutal.

Agricultura técnica. July 1944 to date. Irregular, issued several times per year. Continues the *Boletín de sanidad vegetal*, issued since 1941 in yearly volumes (three altogether) by the Departamento de sanidad vegetal.

Boletín del Departamento de arboricultura. Issued by the Departamento de arboricultura y tecnología frutal since 1932 (?).

Variedades de trigos genéticos del Ministerio de agricultura. Issued by the Departamento de genética y fitotécnica. Recorded for 1940-41.

Boletín mensual de informaciones agropecuarias. Issued by the Departamento de economía rural since 1940 (?).

Departamento de Enseñanza Agrícola

There are two kinds of agricultural schools which are supervised by the above Departamento: elementary schools at Romeral, Duao, Los Ángeles, and Quillón; and practical agricultural schools, located at San Felipe, Molina, Chillán, Temuco and Aneud, which is connected with the Universidad de Chile.

Revista de agronomía y veterinaria. July 1929 to date. Bimonthly.

Instituto de Información Campesina

Established early in March 1939 to provide simple educational material directed toward the physical and moral improvement of the farm laborer and that of his family. It issues quarterly publications.

INSTITUTO DE ECONOMÍA AGRÍCOLA

Created by decree no. 2,851 of Aug. 22, 1942, taking over the functions of the Junta de exportación agrícola, which was established by law no. 4,912 of Dec. 18, 1930, to promote exportation of agricultural products. Law no. 5,394 of Feb. 1, 1934, called Ley del trigo (Crop Law), gave the Junta *personalidad jurídica*. The functions of this preceding office are described in the thesis *La Junta de exportación agrícola*, by Jorge Gómez Torres, Santiago, 1944, 83 pp. The work and background of the above Institute are outlined in the thesis *Del Instituto de economía agrícola*, by Romualdo Roldán Alvarado, Santiago, Dirección general de prisiones, 1944, 96 pp. In connection with the above Institute, the Comisión de agricultura de post-guerra was established in Aug. 1943. The most important functions of this Committee are outlined in a booklet *Informe de la comisión de agricultura de post-guerra*, Santiago, Imprenta "El esfuerzo," 1944, 73 pp.

CAJA DE CRÉDITO AGRARIO

Established as the Agricultural Credit Administration by the "Ley de crédito agrario," law no. 4,074 of Aug. 3, 1926, the text of which was revised by law no. 4,327 of March 22, 1928. It became an autonomous agency by decree-law no. 221 of July 16, 1932.

Memoria de la—. 1929 to date. Annual.

La tierra. June 3, 1939 to date.

Ministerio de Tierras y Colonización

Established by decree no. 243 of May 15, 1931, which had the force of law. Immediately previous to its establishment, decree with the force of law no. 92 of April 10, 1931, had invested the properties of the state in a Ministerio de tierras, bienes nacionales y colonización, also referred to in the same decree as Ministerio de bienes nacionales.

Of the earlier organizations, the Subsecretaría de tierras y colonización was created by decree-law no. 198 of Jan. 7, 1925. This, by virtue of the provisions of decree no. 162 of Feb. 24, 1925, organizing and regulating the functions of the Ministerio de agricultura e industria as a separate entity, became the Ministerio

de tierras y colonización. However, by an economy measure, decree no. 111, of March 2, 1927, these were reunited to form once again the Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización.

For the settlement of special claims the Ministerio de la propiedad austral was created by decree no. 4,770 of Oct. 31, 1929, which existed until the establishment of the present Ministerio de tierras y colonización.

The present administrative structure is based on law no. 7,200 of June 18, 1942, and respective executive decrees. The divisions and subordinate units are as follows: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general,* (2) Dirección general de tierras y colonización; and (3) Caja de colonización agrícola, as far as it deals with governmental functions.

Memoria. Annual reports of the preceding agencies, especially of the Inspección general de tierras i colonización and analogical agencies, are recorded for 1872, 1899, 1900, 1902-18, but not under the present set-up.

Boletín mensual del Ministerio de la propiedad austral. Año I, núm. 1, Dec. 1929-Dec. 1930. Organ of the former Ministry. Suspended in 1931.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE TIERRAS Y COLONIZACIÓN

Created as the Dirección general de tierras, bosques y pesca by decree-law no. 198 of Jan. 7, 1925, on the basis of the former Inspección general de colonización e inmigración and Inspección general de bosques, pesca y caza. Decree-law no. 601 of Oct. 14, 1925, created the Dirección general de tierras, colonización e inmigración. The present designation was established by decree-law no. 81 of June 23, 1932.

The divisions of this agency are as follows: Departamento de bienes nacionales (probably created by decree with the force of law no. 123 of Apr. 27, 1931, under the Ministerio de la propiedad austral); Departamento de mensura de tierras, emanating from the Oficina de mensura de tierras, which was established by a decree of May 31, 1907; and Departamento de bosques.

Memoria. See under the above Ministry. A *Memoria* of the Oficina de mensura de tierras is also recorded for the years 1908-14.

Folleto. Nos. 1 and 2 are both recorded as issued by the Dirección general de tierras, colonización e inmigración.

CAJA DE COLONIZACIÓN AGRÍCOLA

Established by law no. 5,604 of Feb. 15, 1935, *sobre colonización nacional.*

Memoria. 1935 to date. Annual report.

Boletín de la Sección estadística de la Caja de colonización agrícola. 1943 (?) to date. Quarterly.

Ministerio del Trabajo

Established by decree no. 2 of June 6, 1932. Decree-law no. 44 of Oct. 14, 1924, established the Ministerio de higiene, asistencia y previsión social, variously designated as Ministerio de higiene, asistencia, previsión social y trabajo and Ministerio de higiene y previsión social. By decree-law no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927, this Ministry was designated as Ministerio de bienestar social. Decree no. 2 of June 6, 1932, dissolved the latter, and set up a Ministerio del trabajo and Ministerio de higiene (now Ministerio de salubridad, previsión y asistencia social).

*See Footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

The following agencies and institutions are under the supervision of the above Ministry: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general,* (2) Dirección general del trabajo, (3) Dirección de crédito popular; casas de martillo y ferias de productos, (4) Comisión mixta de sueldos, (5) Servicio nacional de colocaciones, (6) Consejo superior del trabajo, (7) Caja de la habitación popular, as far as it carries out governmental functions.

Revista del trabajo. Año I, no. 1, July 1931 to date. Monthly. Preceded by *Boletín de la Asociación patronal chilena del trabajo*, May 30, 1925–Sept. 1930. (First issued as simply *Boletín de la Asociación del trabajo de Chile*.) Issued since 1933 by the above Department. It includes sections entitled "Departamento jurídico" and "Leyes, decretos y reglamentos gubernativos," dealing with labor law and respective administrative rules and decisions.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL TRABAJO

Law no. 6,528 of Feb. 10, 1940, reorganized the labor agencies and replaced the Inspección general del trabajo as set up in decree with the force of law no. 178 of May 13, 1931 (Código del trabajo), with the above. A previous agency, also Dirección general del trabajo, was set up by law no. 4,053 of Sept. 8, 1924, under the Ministerio del interior. It was preceded by the first labor bureau in Chile, called Oficina del trabajo, created by decree of April 5, 1907, under the Ministerio de industrias y obras públicas. A survey on the legal basis of this agency is presented in *Disposiciones legales y reglamentarias relativas a la organización y funcionamiento de la Inspección general del trabajo*, 1935.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DEL CRÉDITO POPULAR, CASAS DE MARTILLO Y FERIAS DE PRODUCTOS

Set up as the Dirección general de crédito popular y casas de martillo of the Ministerio de hacienda by decree no. 2,325 of Oct. 24, 1927, to administer the *ordenanza de crédito popular y de las casas de martillo* approved by the same decree. Transferred to the Ministerio de bienestar social by decree with the force of law no. 310 of May 20, 1931, and to the Ministerio del trabajo by decree-law no. 447 of Aug. 18, 1932.

COMISIÓN CENTRAL MIXTA DE SUELDOS and COMISIONES MIXTAS DE SUELDOS

Established as a wage stabilization board by law no. 6,020 of Feb. 5, 1937. The Comisión central mixta de sueldos was to be located in Santiago with Comisiones mixtas de sueldos in each province.

SERVICIO NACIONAL DE COLOCACIONES.

The Comisión de cesantía was fused with the above by law no. 6,528 of Feb. 10, 1940, as a kind of public employment service.

CONSEJO SUPERIOR DEL TRABAJO

Created by decree no. 482 of May 30, 1934. Additional members named by decree no. 572 of July 9, 1934, and decree no. 711 of Aug. 29, 1934. Reorganized in 1942 (see *Diario oficial* of Oct. 26, 1942). It is composed of representatives of the government, employers and employees.

Since legal recognition of labor unions in 1928, the largest federation of unions is the Confederación de trabajadores de Chile, formed in 1936 by the merger of the Communist and Socialist labor federations. Its statutes were published by the above Confederación, under the title, *Declaración de principios y estatutos de*

*See footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

la Confederación de trabajadores de Chile, aprobados en el II Congreso nacional 10, 11, 12 y 13 de septiembre, Santiago, Imprenta Yungat, 1943, 20 pp.

CAJA DE LA HABITACIÓN POPULAR

Created under the Ministerio del trabajo by law no. 5,950 of Oct. 8, 1936, for low cost housing and administered by a Consejo de la habitación popular; reorganized by law no. 7,600 of Oct. 8, 1943. Its text was published as Ley no. 7,600: *Caja de la habitación popular*. Ed. oficial. Santiago, Talleres gráficos "La Nación," 1943, 56 pp. The preceding agencies with similar functions were the Consejo superior de habitaciones para obreros, created by law no. 1,838 of Feb. 20, 1906; the Consejo superior de bienestar social, created by decree-law no. 308 of March 9, 1925; the Junta central de la habitación popular, created by decree with the force of law no. 33 of March 12, 1931; and the Departamento de la habitación, created by decree-law no. 402 of Aug. 10, 1932.

The various housing types are described in a recent official publication of the above office: *La Casa del Obrero Agrícola*. Empresa Editora Zig Zag, Santiago.

Boletín. Año I, no. 1, June 1940 to date. Chiefly monthly. Bulletin on low cost housing.

Revista de la habitación. Año I, no. 1, Oct. 1920—Año v, March 1925; Second series: May 1925—July 1927. Issued by the former Consejo superior de habitaciones para obreros and Consejo superior de bienestar social.

Ministerio de Salubridad, Previsión y Asistencia Social

Established under its present designation by law no. 5,802 of Feb. 1, 1936, effective on Feb. 20, 1936. Decree-law no. 44 of Oct. 14, 1924, established the Ministerio de higiene, asistencia y previsión social, variously designated as Ministerio de higiene y previsión social and Ministerio de higiene, asistencia, previsión social y trabajo. By decree-law no. 7,912 of Nov. 30, 1927, it was given the name of Ministerio de bienestar social. By decree-law no. 2 of June 6, 1932, this was replaced by a Ministerio del trabajo and a Ministerio de higiene. The latter's designation was changed to Ministerio de salubridad pública by decree-law no. 24 of June 14, 1932, and this form remained until the present name was adopted. Its recent administrative structure is based on decree no. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942.

The agencies subordinate to the above Ministry are as follows: (1) Subsecretaría y administración general; * (2) Dirección general de sanidad; (3) Departamento de previsión social; (4) Control de precios de las drogas y productos farmacéuticos; (5) Dirección general de protección a la infancia y adolescencia; (6) Departamento de alimentación nacional; (7) Departamento de lucha anti-venérea; (8) Consejo nacional de salubridad pública.

Also under the supervision of this Ministry are the following institutions: (1) Dirección general de beneficencia y asistencia social y junta central de beneficencia; (2) Instituto bacteriológico de Chile; (3) Caja de seguro obligatorio; (4) Caja nacional de empleados públicos y periodistas; (5) Caja de previsión de empleados particulares; (6) Caja de previsión de la Marina mercante nacional; (7) Caja de previsión de los carabineros de Chile; (8) Caja de previsión y ahorro de los empleados municipales; (9) Caja de accidentes del trabajo; (10) Caja de retiro y previsión social de los ferrocarriles del estado; (11) Servicio médico nacional de

* See Footnote under Ministerio del Interior, p. 28.

empleados; (12) other social security agencies which are supervised by the above-mentioned Departamento de previsión social (no. 3) according to law no. 5,802 of Feb. 1, 1936.

Boletín oficial del Ministerio de salubridad, previsión y asistencia social. No. 1, Feb. 1936, to date. Monthly. Created by virtue of decree no. 360 of Aug. 24, 1935. Preceded by *Boletín del Ministerio de bienestar social* (1928-35). Contains all statistical data concerning public health in Chile.

Publicación núm.—. 1928 to date. Series title, issued in several lettered sub-series. A similar series is issued by the Dirección general de sanidad.

La Realidad médico-social chilena. A monograph published in 1939, gives an analysis of the Chilean population in light of health conditions, showing trends in population increase, age composition, fertility, and mortality.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE SANIDAD

Created by law no. 3,385 of June 22, 1918, which approved the first code on public health. The agency's present organization was established by decree-law no. 433 bis of Aug. 3, 1932, in accord with the new code on public health approved by decree with the force of law no. 226 of May 15, 1931.

Boletín sanitario. 1927 to date. Monthly. Title varies; from 1933-35 it was *Boletín del servicio nacional de salubridad*. Suspended probably about 1936. Continued in 1945 (see Servicio médico nacional de empleados).

Informaciones sanitarias y médico-preventivas nacionales y extranjeras. No. 1, June 1938, to date. Irregular.

Informes y proyectos sanitarios. Series. Suspended for several years.

Memoria del Servicio nacional de salubridad. 1939 to date. Annual. Has *Anexo estadístico a la Memoria del Servicio nacional de salubridad*. It represents one number of the following publication.

Publicación oficial del Servicio nacional de salubridad de Chile. No. 1, 1937, to date. Series title. Among them are published monographs such as, *Estudios sobre bacteriología e inmunología del tifo exantemático*, 1938, and *La Enseñanza de la higiene y medicina preventiva en Norteamérica*, 1938, both by Dr. Atilio Macchiavello.

Revista chilena de higiene y medicina preventiva. *Publicación trimestral.* No. 1, Dec. 1937, to date. Quarterly. Contains results of scientific investigations of the national health service.

Salud. Órgano de propaganda sanitaria de la Dirección general de sanidad. No. 1, Oct. 1937, to date.

DEPARTAMENTO DE PREVISIÓN SOCIAL

Created by article 4 of decree no. 2,024 of Dec. 10, 1927, which organized the former Ministerio de bienestar social. Controlling agency of the various Cajas de previsión social. Reorganized in 1934; its present structure is based on decrees No. 56-1,790 of Dec. 31, 1942; No. 1,310 of Jan. 1, 1943; No. 458 of March 26, 1943. A survey of its functions and their results is given in the publication, *La Seguridad social en Chile* by Julio Bustos, Santiago, 1942.

Boletín oficial (del Departamento). 1928 to date. Irregular. In 1942 four numbers had been published.

Memoria. 1934 to date. Annual report.

Previsión social. 1934 to date. Quarterly. National and foreign news relative to social security; legislation; bibliography.

CONTROL DE PRECIOS DE LAS DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS FARMACÉUTICOS

Established by decree No. 6-4,817 of Aug. 26, 1942, by fusing the Departamento de control de precios and the Comisión de control de los precios de las drogas y productos farmacéuticos (created by decree-law no. 201 of July 14, 1932).

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE PROTECCIÓN A LA INFANCIA Y ADOLESCENCIA

By decree 20-1,412 of Oct. 7, 1942, under authority of article 5 of law no. 7,200 of July 18, 1942, the following agencies were combined to form this Dirección under the above Ministerio: Departamento central de madre y niño, Servicio dental escolar obligatorio, Departamento de bienestar de la madre y del niño, Departamento de sanidad escolar, and Dirección general de protección de menores, this latter from the Ministerio de justicia. Among the preceding agencies the largest was the Dirección general de protección de menores, established by law no. 4,447 of Oct. 18, 1928, to be concerned with juvenile delinquency and child labor. With the exception of the governmental set-up this law is still in force. An official edition of it was published under the title, *Ley núm. 4,447 y reglamento de la Ley sobre protección de menores*. Santiago, Imprenta R. Quevedo O., 1942, 75 pp.

A description of that agency was issued in 1936 under the title, *La Dirección general de protección de menores y algunas de sus actividades*, as an *anexo* to the *Boletín* (see following item).

Boletín de la Dirección general de protección a la infancia y adolescencia. Año I, núm. 1, Dec. 1943 to date. Includes articles as well as decrees and orders related to psychology, pedagogy, law, and psychiatry. A continuation of the *Boletín* of the former Dirección general de protección de menores, issued from July 1929 to 1943.

Memoria. Annual report. Recorded for 1930. Contains reports of institutions under its surveillance. Probably discontinued.

A magazine under the title, *Un Paso más*, issued since 1941, and dealing with problems of juvenile delinquency, does not seem to have official connection.

DEPARTAMENTO DE ALIMENTACIÓN NACIONAL

Formerly Consejo nacional de alimentación, established in 1939.

A survey of its functions and results is presented in the official publication, *La Alimentación en Chile*, by Jorge Mardones Restat and Ricardo Cox B., Santiago, Imprenta universitaria, 1942, 285 pp.

DEPARTAMENTO DE LUCHA ANTI-VENÉREA

This agency is advised by the Consejo técnico de lucha anti-venérea, which was created by decree no. 861 of Oct. 28, 1939.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE SALUBRIDAD PÚBLICA

Created by law no. 5,802 of Feb. 1, 1936, to propose to the government measures for establishing cooperation and correlation among the various agencies concerned with public hygiene, practice of preventative and curative medicine and betterment of the health of the individual. Preceded by the Consejo superior de salubridad pública, as created by decree no. 237 of May 27, 1934, and the Consejo superior de salubridad nacional, as created by decree no. 24 of Jan. 19, 1931. The Consejo superior de higiene pública was created by a law of Sept. 1, 1892, the organism being retained as the Consejo de higiene in law no. 3,385 of June 22, 1918.

The Consejo superior de higiene pública has issued *Memoria i actas* from 1892 to 1905.

This advisory body is not the only one for this Ministry. Set up previously were the Consejo nacional de acción social, established by decree no. 980 of Dec. 19, 1938, to coordinate the functions of the various agencies dealing with public health services; the Consejo de medicina preventiva, based on decree no. 270 of April 16, 1939; and the Consejo nacional de odontología, based on decree no. 506 of June 12, 1940. The functions of the Consejo nacional de acción social in the field of public health were taken over recently by the Consejo coordinador de la Política inversionista de las Instituciones de previsión social, established by decree no. 535 of June 19, 1945, to advise the Ministry and to coordinate its services.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE BENEFICENCIA Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL Y JUNTA CENTRAL DE BENEFICENCIA

The Dirección general de beneficencia pública was established by decree-law no. 526 of Sept. 12, 1925; the Dirección general de asistencia social was organized by decree-law no. 689 of Oct. 17, 1925. The Junta central de beneficencia was established by decree no. 2,101 of Dec. 31, 1927, taking over the functions of the previous Consejo superior de asistencia social, existing since 1920, preceded by the Consejo superior de higiene pública. The Dirección and the Junta were combined under the above name.

Sinopsis estadística de los servicios de beneficencia y asistencia social de Chile en — (year). 1944 to date. Annual. It gives a complete survey of the entire public welfare work rendered during a year.

Memoria del presidente de la Junta de beneficencia. Recorded for 1895.

Memoria i actas del Consejo superior de higiene pública. Recorded for 1892–1905.

INSTITUTO BACTERIOLÓGICO DE CHILE

Founded in 1929 (headquarters in Santiago) in order to safeguard public health by means of scientific research and of the manufacture of serums, vaccines, and other necessary biological products.

Revista del Instituto bacteriológico de Chile. No. 1, Dec. 1929 to date. Formerly published in conjunction with the Sociedad chilena de microbiología e higiene. Quarterly. A separately paged section in each number of volume I includes: "Boletín de la Sociedad chilena de microbiología e higiene." Contains articles and results of experiments relative to bacteriology, vaccines, serums, etc.

CAJA DE SEGURO OBLIGATORIO (ABBR. CSO)

Established as a state corporation by virtue of the social-insurance law no. 4,054 of Sept. 8, 1924 (revised Jan. 22, 1926), which made sickness and invalidity insurance obligatory for everyone under 65. Its functions have been increased especially by the Ley de medicina preventiva, no. 6,236 of Sept. 1, 1938, and the Ley de la madre y el niño, no. 7,771 of June 23, 1944. It handles the social insurance funds, providing pensions for sickness, maternity, old age, invalids, and survivors, financed jointly by employers, employees, and the State. With reference to its services, the above corporation was called at first Caja de seguro obligatorio de enfermedad, invalidez y vejez. Known also as Caja de seguro obrero obligatorio.

The administration of the fund is carried out by means of a central office in Santiago, with local offices (cajas locales) in other cities and towns. The central office has the following sections: Administración general, Sub-administración

médica, Secretaría general, Inspección técnica, Fiscalía, Custodia y valores, Propaganda, Contabilidad, Propiedades, Arquitectura, Vestuario y aprovisionamiento, Personal, Material, Estadística, Agronómica, and Actuario.

Acción social. June 1930 to date. Monthly.

Boletín médico social de la Caja de seguro obligatorio. Nov. 1938 to date. Bimonthly. Preceded (June 1934–Oct. 1938) by *Boletín médico*. Social medicine; disease control; bibliography. Twenty-nine supplements, called *Cuartillas* or *Publicaciones anexas*, had been published by May 1946.

Estadísticas. 1941 to date. Annual.

Memoria anual. 1925 to date. Annual report. *Memoria* for 1932 is no. 8.

Noticiario del asegurado. *Publicación de la Caja de seguro obligatorio.* No. 1, Sept. 1937, to date. Free distribution. Monthly.

Revista radiotelefónica de C. A. 141. Antofagasta. No. 1, 1937, to date.

CAJA NACIONAL DE EMPLEADOS PÚBLICOS Y PERIODISTAS

Created by decree-law no. 454 of July 14, 1925, as an autonomous organization under government control to administer the retirement fund for public employees and journalists. Its statute was issued by decree no. 1,340 bis of Aug. 6, 1930 (published in *Diario oficial* of Oct. 10, 1930). It has been amended by numerous laws and decrees.

A description of its functions and legal status is given in the thesis *Régimen de previsión de los empleados públicos* by Camilo Tagle Villarroel, Santiago, 1944, 148 pp., and in Alfredo Herrera Aristegui's *Monografía sobre la Caja nacional de empleados públicos y periodistas*, Santiago, 1942, 90 pp.

A survey of its factual work for the first ten years is presented in its report, *Diez años de vida de la Caja nacional de empleados públicos y periodistas, 15 de julio de 1925–15 de julio de 1935*, 160 pp.

The most important regulations of this Caja are outlined in the booklet, *Principales disposiciones vigentes sobre la Caja nacional de empleados públicos y periodistas*. Santiago, 1940, 95 pp.

Boletín estadístico. 1926 to date. Irregular. Was suspended for several years.

Boletín oficial. Nov. 1933 to date. Formerly monthly, now quarterly. Has articles on social security and civil employment and contains legal measures and orders affecting the Caja. Free distribution.

Memoria. 1929 to date. Annual report.

CAJA DE PREVISIÓN DE EMPLEADOS PARTICULARES

Created by law no. 4,059 of Sept. 8, 1924, under the Ministro de hacienda. It was amended and enlarged by numerous laws, especially by decree no. 857 of Nov. 11, 1925, laws no. 2,096 of Dec. 31, 1927, no. 6,020 of Feb. 8, 1937, and no. 7,295 of Oct. 22, 1942. In 1932 it came under the supervision of the present Ministry.

Empart. Oct. 1943 to date. Issued six times a year.

CAJA DE PREVISIÓN DE LA MARINA MERCANTE NACIONAL

Created by law no. 6,037 of March 5, 1937, with corporate status (personalidad jurídica). Custom-house agents were included by law no. 6,808 of Jan. 29, 1941. Also called Caja de previsión del personal de la Marina mercante.

A general survey of the activities of this Office is given in the publication, *La Caja de previsión de la Marina Mercante nacional* by Carlos Morales Abarzúa, Santiago, 1942, 130 pp.

Boletín de la Caja de la Marina mercante nacional. 1938 to date. Irregular.

CAJA DE PREVISIÓN DE LOS CARABINEROS DE CHILE

Established by decrees no. 3,650 of March 28, 1927, and no. 4,901 of July 20, 1927. Modified by decrees no. 485 of Aug. 11, 1937, and no. 307 of April 8, 1940, and by law no. 7,260 of Aug. 29, 1942.

CAJA DE PREVISIÓN Y AHORRO DE LOS EMPLEADOS MUNICIPALES

There are four social security agencies for municipal employees.

Caja de Previsión y Ahorro de los Empleados Municipales de Santiago

Created by law of Sept. 27, 1917; bylaws reformed by decree no. 542 of July 12, 1938, and decree no. 109 of Feb. 15, 1941.

A study of this fund in comparison with other municipal social security funds was made in the doctoral dissertation by Gustavo Cano Quijada under the title, *La Caja de previsión y ahorro de los empleados municipales de Santiago*, Santiago, Talleres gráficos "Cóndor," 1937.

Caja de Previsión y Ahorro de los Jornaleros Municipales de Santiago

Bylaws approved by decree of Sept. 7, 1933.

Caja de Previsión Social de los Empleados Municipales de Valparaíso

Founded Jan. 1, 1920. Bylaws and regulations, as approved in 1933, were issued in *Estatutos y reglamento de la Caja de previsión social de los empleados municipales de Valparaíso*, Santiago, 1933.

Memoria. 1936 to date. Annual report containing balance of operations.

Caja de Retiro y Previsión Social de los Empleados Municipales de la República**CAJA DE ACCIDENTES DEL TRABAJO**

Created by law no. 4,055 (Ley de seguros de accidentes del trabajo) on Sept. 8, 1924, as a section of the Caja nacional de ahorros (see Ministerio de hacienda); became an autonomous institution under the above Ministry in 1938. It includes the Instituto traumatológico, occupied with research on wounds.

Seguridad. Oct. 1938 to date. Bimonthly. Deals especially with matters of first aid and prevention of accidents.

The Caja also issues pamphlets, especially on the prevention of accidents in work.

CAJA DE RETIRO Y PREVISIÓN SOCIAL DE LOS FERROCARRILES DEL ESTADO

Created as a savings fund (*caja de ahorros*) for the employees of the state railways by law no. 2,498 of Feb. 1, 1911, under the Ministerio de industria i obras públicas. Law no. 3,074 of March 29, 1916, under the Ministerio de ferrocarriles, gave it the designation of Caja de ahorros de los ferrocarriles del estado and included the railway from Arica to La Paz as well as another railway system, the Red central norte.

The basic ideas for its creation were presented in the publication of the Ministerio de ferrocarriles, *Proyecto de creación de una caja de retiros y de previsión para el personal de las empresas de los ferrocarriles del estado*, 1916, 206 pp.

It was reorganized by law no. 3,379 of May 10, 1918, which gave it its present designation. A decree of June 12, 1918, act no. 139 under the Ministerio de ferrocarriles, which became effective on July 1, 1918, is its regulatory decree. It was reorganized by decree no. 1,416 of July 19, 1935, and law no. 5,802 of Feb. 1, 1936, which transferred it to the above Ministry.

Boletín de la Caja de retiro y previsión social de los ferrocarriles del estado. No. 1, April 1927, to date. Monthly. Preceded by a quarterly *Boletín*, issued in 1922.

Vía férrea. Vol. I, 1922, to date.

SERVICIO MÉDICO NACIONAL DE EMPLEADOS

Established by law-decree no. 32-1, 552 of Nov. 14, 1942, to carry out public health services for the persons affiliated with the Caja nacional de empleados públicos y periodistas, Caja de previsión de empleados particulares, and the Caja de previsión de la Marina mercante nacional.

The agency issues occasional surveys on branches of its services, e. g., *La odontología en el servicio médico nacional de empleados*, Santiago, 1943.

Boletín del Servicio médico nacional de empleados. Oct. 1945 to date. Bi-monthly. Continues the *Boletín* issued previously by the Dirección general de sanidad.

There are other social security funds for special groups of employees, controlled by the Departamento de previsión social. Only a few may be mentioned; a complete list may be found on pages 97 to 116 of the *Inter-American handbook of social insurance institutions*, issued by the International Labour Office at Montreal in 1945.

CAJA DE PREVISIÓN Y ESTÍMULO DEL BANCO DE CHILE

Was given corporate status by decree no. 2,016 of Sept. 17, 1926.

CAJAS DE LOS EMPLEADOS DE LOS HIPÓDROMOS

Special funds have been set up for the personnel of the circus, based in general on laws no. 5,055 of Feb. 12, 1932, and no. 6,836 of Feb. 26, 1941. The most important ones are:

Caja de Retiro y Previsión Social de los Empleados del Club Hípico de Santiago

First bylaws approved by decree no. 3,269 of Dec. 27, 1926. New bylaws approved by decree no. 132 of Feb. 25, 1939, which were modified by decree no. 1,208 of Dec. 28, 1940.

Memoria. 1927 to date.

Caja de Retiro y Previsión Social de Preparadores y Jinetes del Club Hípico de Santiago

Bylaws (*estatutos*) approved by decree no. 2,459 of Dec. 29, 1928. Bylaws revised by decree no. 216 of March 22, 1938. These funds take care of the personnel of the Club hípico de Santiago, Hipódromo Chile, and of the Valparaíso Sporting Club.

Memoria. June 1934 to date. Annual report.

Caja de Ahorros y Retiro de los Empleados del Hipódromo Chile

Publications issued by this Caja could not be traced.

Caja de Retiro y Previsión Social de los Empleados del Valparaíso Sporting Club

Publications issued by this Caja could not be traced.

CAJA DE PREVISIÓN PARA EMPLEADOS DEL SALITRE

Established Jan. 30, 1926, by virtue of the provisions of article 16 of the Ley sobre empleados particulares.

Memoria y balance por el año comprendido entre el 1° de julio de . . . y el 30 de

junio de . . . que serán sometidos a la aprobación de la Junta general ordinaria. Annual report. Recorded for 1939-40.

In cooperation with the above Ministry is the *Colegio de farmacéuticos de Chile*. Established by law 7,205, July 24, 1942. All those having the title "farmacéutico" and "químico farmacéutico" are required to form part of the Colegio. It has personalidad jurídica, mutual support and instruction of pharmacists, and has disciplinary powers.

The doctoral dissertation by Gerardo Estay Fuentes, entitled *El Colegio de Farmacéuticos y sus atribuciones* (Universidad de Chile, 1944) gives a survey of all its activities.

Revista Química-Farmacéutica. 1943 (Jan.) to date.

Servicios Independientes

There are two services which are independent of all the ministries and are responsible only to the President of the Republic: the Office of the Comptroller General (Contraloría general) and the Council of Fiscal Defense (Consejo de defensa fiscal).

CONTRALORÍA GENERAL DE LA REPÚBLICA

Created by decree no. 400 bis of March 26, 1927, under the Ministerio de hacienda by a fusion of the former Tribunal de cuentas (created by law of Jan. 20, 1888), Dirección de contabilidad general (called prior to this decree Dirección general de contabilidad), Sección de bienes nacionales, and the Dirección general de estadística (the latter was restored with separate status, however, by decree-law no. 227 of July 18, 1932).

The Dirección de contabilidad general, the principal accounting agency which preceded the Contraloría, appeared in 1873, and its organization first appeared in the national budget for the year 1874. It was preceded by the Contaduría mayor, created by law of May 18, 1835.

By decree-law no. 258 of June 26, 1932, the office of the Comptroller general was made independent of all ministries and charged with the supervision of all public accounts mentioned in its organic law, given decree no. 935 of Apr. 20, 1933 (published in *Diario oficial* of July 26, 1932, and of Apr. 24, 1933).

In connection with the reorganization of the governmental structure by law no. 7,727 of Nov. 23, 1943, the autonomous character of the Contraloría was confirmed. The book, *La Contraloría general de la República*, by Enrique Silva Cimma, Santiago, Imprenta nacimiento, 1945, 470 pp. gives exhaustive information on the history and functions of the above Office, and its opinions and rulings in fiscal matters.

Boletín de la Contraloría general de la república (formerly *Boletín mensual . . .*). Jan. 1928 to date. A monthly report of the work of the Contraloría. Some of them were issued six numbers at a time, and in one or two instances include only the *oficios* and *informes*, corresponding to rulings of the above Office.

Deuda fiscal en (exact date). June 30, 1929, to date. Irregular. Title varies such as: *Estado . . . de la deuda fiscal*. Gives a full historical statement of each internal as well as external loan of the government, including the texts of laws.

Garantías fiscales en (exact date). Dec. 31, 1929, to date. Irregular. Supplements the above by giving a statement of internal as well as external loans, involving a guaranty by the government.

Inversión del presupuesto ordinario de la nación en . . . Itemized annual expenditures of the government, authorized by the budget, arranged by ministries. Issued by the Contraloría since 1929. Subtitle: (varies) "Resumen de la cuenta de inversión del presupuesto ordinario de . . ." (year). The *Cuenta general de las entradas y gastos fiscales de la República de Chile* is presented in accordance with article 77 of the Constitution and was issued by the Contaduría mayor from 1845 to 1871 and by the Dirección de contabilidad general from 1872 to 1925.

Memoria de la Contraloría general correspondiente al año . . . y balance general de la hacienda pública en . . . (exact date and year). 1932 to date. Annual report; account of special expenditures; comparative charts of revenue and expenditures; general balance of governmental revenues, and expenditures. Preceded (1928-31) by reports (issued by the firm of Price, Waterhouse, Faller & Co.) entitled *Informe sobre el estado de la hacienda pública en* (exact date and year), *presentado por Price, Waterhouse, Faller & Co., contadores internacionales*. The *Memoria de la Dirección general de contabilidad* which normally prefaced the *Cuenta* (preceding item) was issued in separate form for the years 1922, 1923, 1924. Other reports were contained in the *Memoria* of the Ministerio de hacienda.

Recopilación de leyes por orden numérico. 1893 to date. Imprenta nacimiento, Santiago. Official edition of laws in numerical order, starting with Jan. 1893, based on law of June 8, 1893. The issuing office was at first Consejo del estado; beginning with vol. XV it is the above Office.

CONSEJO DE DEFENSA FISCAL

Organized provisionally by a decree of December 21, 1895, article 2 of which required the presentation of an annual memoria. By decree-law no. 638 of Oct. 17, 1925, it was reorganized under the Ministerio de hacienda. Declared to be independent of all ministries and directly under the President of the Republic by decree no. 2, 115 of April 24, 1930.

It acts as a legal advisory body and attorney for the government in all matters connected with the Treasury. The President of this Council represents the State in all matters brought before the courts of the Republic.

The revised organic statute is dated Jan. 2, 1933 (published in *Diario oficial* of Jan. 18, 1933).

Memoria. Annual report. 1897 (covering preceding years) to date. Report year irregular. Contains also decisions of the Consejo on fiscal matters referred to it by members of the Cabinet.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

THE Judicial branch (Poder judicial) is based on Chapter VII (Articles 80-87) of the present Constitution. It includes the Corte suprema, or Supreme Court, and lesser courts. These latter are the courts of appeal (*cortes de apelaciones*) and the civil courts of first instance for cases of large and small claims (*juzgados de letras de mayor cuantía* and *juzgados de letras de menor cuantía*).

The Corte suprema, sitting at the capital of Chile, is composed of 13 judges, including its President who is appointed by the President of the Republic for three years. It has jurisdiction in cassation.

There are nine *cortes de apelaciones*, located at Iquique, La Serena, Talca, Valparaíso, Santiago, Chillán, Concepción, Valdivia, and Temuco.

The judicial organization is based on the *Lei de organización i atribuciones de los tribunales*, dated Oct. 15, 1875, which represents the organic law of the courts, the *Código orgánico de tribunales*. Numerous modifications have taken place; the most recent ones being effected by laws no. 7,411 of Jan. 26, and no. 7,415 of Feb. 5, 1943. A recent official edition of this Judiciary Act is: *Código orgánico de tribunales*, Santiago, Imprenta y litografía Universo, S. A., 1943, 189 pp.

The draft of a new Organic Code for the courts was presented to Congress by the Ibáñez government in 1929. An edition of it was officially published as *Proyecto de Código orgánico de tribunales*, Santiago, Dirección general de talleres fiscales de prisiones, 1929, 182 pp. A survey of the judicial system is given in the book, *Ley orgánica de tribunales*, by Fernando Alessandri Rodríguez, Santiago, Editorial nacimiento, 1936.

An organic law for courts of small claims (*Ley orgánica de los Juzgados de letras de menor cuantía*) in civil cases was enacted by decree-law no. 363 of March 21, 1925, published in the *Diario oficial* of the same date.

A classified list of the officials invested with judicial power was presented within the law no. 6,073 of Sept. 9, 1937, which was published as *Escalafón del poder judicial*. Edición del *Diario oficial*, Santiago, Imprenta "La nación," S. A., 1940, 23 pp.

CORTE SUPREMA DE JUSTICIA

Organized by a decree of Dec. 30, 1823, in accordance with Title XIII of the Constitution of 1823. A decree of Jan. 22, 1824, defined its powers, and these powers were somewhat widened by a law of April 22, 1835, in accordance with the Constitution of 1833. By Article 86 of the Constitution of 1925 the Corte suprema exercises a direct consultative and administrative superintendence over all the courts of the nation. By decree no. 3,409 of July 17, 1939, the *Gaceta de los tribunales* is under its charge.

Boletín judicial. Aug. 31, 1910, to date. Monthly.

tribunales y de la instrucción pública. The two volumes, published each year, contain the decisions of the Court, with an alphabetical subject index and an index to the laws and codes cited. Four volumes of collected indexes published so far, cover the period from 1841 to Nov. 1915.

The decisions of the Court are also published in the *Revista de derecho, jurisprudencia y ciencias sociales* (the organ of the Bar Association), and some of them in the section on *jurisprudencia* of the semiannual *Revista de derecho*, issued by the Law Faculty of the University of Concepción.

COLEGIO DE ABOGADOS DE CHILE

It represents the Chilean Bar Association and functions in connection with the judicial branch. It is directed by a Consejo general, located at its central office in Santiago and by Consejos provinciales, located in towns where there are courts of appeal.

Its organic statute was approved by decree no. 1,280 (1935) and modified by law no. 6,985 (1941).

An edition of the organic statute including its regulations was published as follows: *Ley orgánica del Colegio de abogados, aprobada por Decreto 1,280, publicada en el "Diario oficial" de 25 de abril de 1935 y modificada por la Ley núm. 6,985, publicada en el mismo diario el 8 de agosto de 1941. Reglamento de la Ley orgánica del Colegio de abogados, aprobado por Decreto 1,450, publicado en el "Diario oficial" de 25 de abril de 1935. Conforme a los textos oficiales.* Santiago, Editorial nacimiento, 1941, 65 pp.

Memoria del Consejo general del Colegio de abogados. 1940 to date.

Revista de derecho, jurisprudencia y ciencias sociales. Oct. 1903 to date. Bi-monthly. Contains court cases and decisions.

Revista del Colegio de abogados de Valparaíso. Oct. 1930 to date. Occasional.

INDEX

A

	Page		Page
Abastecimiento de petróleo, Dirección de	43	Arboricultura, Departamento de	71
Abastecimientos, Junta nacional de	45	Archivo del Senado	23
Abogados, Colegio de	85	Archivo general del registro civil	60
Academia Chilena	58, 59	Archivo nacional	54, 55
Academia de guerra	64	Archivos	54
Accidentes del trabajo, Caja de	80	Archivos chilenos de criminología	60
Acción cultural, Consejo de	35	Archivos médicos del servicio sanitario del ejército	63
Acción social	79	Armada	7
Acción social, Consejo nacional de	79	Arquitectos de Chile, Colegio de	70
Acta de la independencia	23	Arte, Revista de	57
Actas oficiales de las sesiones celebradas	12	Artesano, El	53
Administración de la quinta normal	71	Artillería, Revista de	62
Administración del cerro San Cristóbal	34	Asociación salitrera	50
Aduanas, Superintendencia de	47	Aurora de Chile	8
Aeronáutica	66	Auxilio social, Dirección general de	28, 31
Aeronáutico, Instituto	66	Aviación, Subsecretaría de	65
Agricultura, Censo de	42	Avisos a los navegantes	65
Agricultura, Ministerio de	70-72		
Agricultura técnica	71	B	
Agronomía y veterinaria, Revista de	72	Bacteriológico, Instituto	78
Agropecuaria, Censo	42	Balance general de la corporación de fomento	43
Ahorros y retiro, Caja de	81	Balance técnico actuarial	67
Album de obras públicas	68	Balanza de pagos de Chile	49
Alcalde	29	Bancaria, Estadística	48
Alcancía	50	Banco central de Chile	49
Alcantarillado (y pavimentación) de Santiago, Dirección del	29, 35	Bancos, Superintendencia de	48
Alcoholes, Impuesto sobre	47	Barómetro económico	41
Alimentación en Chile, La	77	Beneficencia y asistencia social, Dirección general de	78
Alimentación nacional, Departamento de	77	Bibliografía general	53
Almanaque de la Caja nacional de ahorros	50	Biblioteca central (de la Universidad)	58
Amortización de la deuda pública, Caja autónoma de	50	Biblioteca del Congreso	22
Anales agronómicos	71	Biblioteca nacional	53
Anales de la Facultad de biología y ciencias médicas	57	Biblioteca pública de Valparaíso	55
Anales de la Facultad de ciencias físicas y matemáticas	57	Biblioteca Santiago Severín	55
Anales de la Facultad de ciencias jurídicas y sociales	57	Bibliotecas	53, 54
Anales de la Facultad de comercio y economía industrial	57	Bienes nacionales, Departamento de	73
Anales de la Facultad de Filosofía y letras	56	Bienestar de la madre y del niño, Departamento de	77
Anales de la Universidad	56	Bienestar social, Ministerio de	27
Anales del Museo nacional	55	Biológica	57
Andean quarterly	58	Boletín bimestral de la Comisión de cooperación intelectual	58
Antártica	33	Boletín consular	37
Anuario de la Biblioteca nacional	53	Boletín de bosques, pesca y caza	40
Anuario de la prensa chilena	6, 53	Boletín de caminos	68
Anuario de la Universidad	56	Boletín de educación	51
Anuario del Instituto geográfico militar	63	Boletín de educación física	56
Anuario del Ministerio de defensa nacional	62	Boletín de fomento	68
Anuario del Ministerio de guerra	62	Boletín de hacienda	46
Anuario del Ministerio de justicia	59	Boletín de impuestos	47
Anuario del Ministerio de obras públicas	68	Boletín de informaciones	71
Anuario del Ministerio del interior	29	Boletín de informaciones comerciales	45
Anuario del Observatorio astronómico (nacional)	58, 64	Boletín de la Academia chilena	23, 59
Anuario del servicio meteorológico de la armada	64	Boletín de la Asociación patronal chilena del trabajo	74
Anuario DIC	33	Boletín de la Biblioteca nacional	53
Anuario Ereñila	6, 28	Boletín de la Caja de amortización	50
Anuario estadístico	41, 60	Boletín de la Caja de la habitación popular	75
Anuario hidrográfico de la marina	65	Boletín de la Caja de la marina mercante nacional	79
Anuario meteorológico	64	Boletín de la Caja de retiro y montepío de las fuerzas de defensa nacional	67
Anuario, See also issuing agency		Boletín de la Caja de retiro y previsión social de los ferrocarriles del estado	80
Aparato respiratorio y tuberculosis	57	Boletín de la Contraloría general	82
Aprovisionamiento del estado, Dirección general de	49	Boletín de la Dirección del Estado Mayor General del ejército	63
Agua potable y alcantarillado, Dirección general de	35	Boletín de la Dirección general de prisiones	59
Arancel aduanero	47	Boletín de la Dirección general de protección a la infancia y adolescencia	77
Aranceno, El	9	Boletín de la sección estadística de la Caja de colonización agrícola	73

Page	C	Page
Boletín de la Sociedad chilena de micro- biología e higiene.....		62
Boletín de la tesorería general.....		50
Boletín de las escuelas experimentales.....		80
Boletín de las municipalidades de Chile.....		81
Boletín de leyes y decretos.....	9, 60	70, 73
Boletín de los ferrocarriles del estado.....		72
Boletín de los lavaderos de oro.....		50, 51
Boletín de los servicios agrícolas.....		38, 43, 44
Boletín de minas y petróleo.....		44
Boletín de minería.....	39, 40	75
Boletín de policía.....	31	79
Boletín de sanidad vegetal.....	71	
Boletín de sesiones.....	14-17, 22	
Boletín del consejo universitario.....	58	
Boletín del departamento de agricultura.....	71	
Boletín del departamento de bienestar social.....	72	
Boletín del departamento de minas y petróleo.....	39	
Boletín del Estado Mayor de coordinación de la defensa nacional.....	66	
Boletín del Instituto nacional.....	57	
Boletín del Ministerio de agricultura.....	70	
Boletín del Ministerio de bienestar social.....	76	
Boletín del Ministerio de hacienda.....	46	
Boletín del Ministerio de industria y obras públicas.....	68	
Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.....	37	
Boletín del Museo nacional.....	55	
Boletín del seminario de derecho público.....	57	
Boletín del servicio de Registro civil.....	60	
Boletín del servicio médico nacional de em- pleados.....	81	
Boletín del servicio seismológico.....	57	
Boletín estadístico.....	79	
Boletín informativo (de la Universidad).....	56	
Boletín informativo del Instituto chileno norteamericano de cultura.....	58	
Boletín judicial.....	84	
Boletín médico.....	79	
Boletín médico social de la Caja de seguro obligatorio.....	79	
Boletín mensual de exportación.....	45	
Boletín mensual de informaciones agropecuarias.....	72	
Boletín mensual de la oficina meteorológica.....	65	
Boletín mensual de la superintendencia de bancos.....	48	
Boletín mensual del banco central.....	49	
Boletín mensual del Ministerio de la propiedad austral.....	73	
Boletín minero.....	39, 40	
Boletín municipal de la República.....	33	
Boletín oficial de aduanas.....	47	
Boletín oficial de correos y telégrafos.....	30	
Boletín oficial de investigaciones, identifica- ción y pasaportes.....	32, 60	
Boletín oficial de la armada.....	65	
Boletín oficial de la aviación.....	65	
Boletín oficial de la Caja nacional de empleados públicos y periodistas.....	79	
Boletín oficial de la Junta de gobierno.....	8	
Boletín oficial de la Superintendencia de aduanas.....	47	
Boletín oficial de los Carabineros.....	31	
Boletín oficial de minería.....	39, 40	
Boletín oficial del Departamento de previsión social.....	76	
Boletín oficial del ejército.....	62	
Boletín oficial del Instituto de fomento minero e industrial de Tarapacá.....	45	
Boletín oficial del Ministerio de educación.....	51	
Boletín oficial del Ministerio de salubridad, previsión y asistencia social.....	76	
Boletín pedagógico.....	51, 52	
Boletín sanitario.....	76	
Boletín semanal.....	41	
Boletín (without distinctive qualification) See issuing agency.....		
Bosques, Consejo nacional de.....	39, 45	
Caballería, Revista de.....		62
Caja autónoma de amortización de la deuda pública.....		50
Caja de accidentes del trabajo.....		80
Caja de ahorros y retiro de los empleados del hipódromo Chile.....		81
Caja de colonización agrícola.....		70, 73
Caja de crédito agrario.....		72
Caja de crédito hipotecario.....		50, 51
Caja de crédito minero.....		38, 43, 44
Caja de fomento carbonero.....		44
Caja de la habitación popular.....		75
Caja de previsión de empleados particulares.....		79
Caja de previsión de la marina mercante na- cional.....		79
Caja de previsión de los carabineros de Chile.....		80
Caja de previsión para empleados del salitre.....		81
Caja de previsión social de los empleados municipales de Valparaíso.....		80
Caja de previsión y ahorro de los empleados municipales.....		80
Caja de previsión y ahorro de los empleados municipales de Santiago.....		80
Caja de previsión y ahorro de los jornaleros municipales de Santiago.....		80
Caja de previsión y estímulo del banco de Chile.....		81
Caja de retiro y montepío de las fuerzas de la defensa nacional.....		67
Caja de retiro y previsión social de los emplea- dos del Valparaíso sporting club.....		81
Caja de retiro y previsión social de los emplea- dos municipales de la República.....		80
Caja de retiro y previsión social de los ferro- carriles del estado.....		80
Caja de retiro y previsión social de los emplea- dos del club hípico de Santiago.....		81
Caja de retiro y previsión social de prepara- dores y linetes del club hípico de Santiago.....		81
Caja de seguro (obrero) obligatorio.....		78
Caja nacional de ahorros.....		49
Caja nacional de empleados públicos y perio- distas.....		79
Caja reaseguradora de Chile.....		51
Cajas de los empleados de los hipódromos.....		81
Cálculo de entradas ordinarias.....		46
Cámara comercial.....		45
Cámara de comercio.....		45
Cámara de diputados.....	5, 14, 22	
Cámara de senadores.....	5, 14, 19	
Cambios internacionales, Comisión de.....		44
Caminos, Revista de.....		68
Carabineros de Chile, Dirección general de.....	7, 22, 31	
Cárceles, Estadística de las.....		60
Carta de servicio.....		37
Carta diaria y Boletín del tiempo.....		65
Cartilla práctica.....		71
Casa de moneda y especies valoradas, Superin- tendencia de la.....		48
Casa del obrero agrícola.....		75
Casas de Martillo.....		74
Catálogo de asuntos pendientes en comisiones.....		14
Catálogo del Archivo de la Real audiencia.....		54
Catálogo de la Biblioteca del Congreso.....		22
Catálogo de los impresos.....		6
Censo agropecuario.....		42
Censo de agricultura.....		42
Censo de educación.....		42
Censo de la industria manufacturera y del co- mercio.....		42
Censo de la población.....	41, 42	
Censo industrial y comercial.....		42
Centenario.....		56
Centro chileno de documentación pedagógica.....		58
Cesantía, Dirección general de.....		31
Chile.....		37, 58
Chile telegráfico.....		30
Chilean gazette.....		37
Chilean nitrate sales corporation.....		50

89

	Page		Page
Ciencias penales, Revista de.....	60	Consejo de medicina preventiva.....	78
Cine educativo.....	52	Consejo nacional de acción social.....	78
Circular trimestral.....	50	Consejo nacional de alimentación.....	77
Circulares de la Superintendencia de bancos.....	48	Consejo nacional de bosques.....	39, 45
Civil, Código.....	10	Consejo nacional de comercio exterior.....	39, 45
Clasificación y criminología, Instituto nacional de.....	59, 60	Consejo nacional de odontología.....	78
Código civil.....	10	Consejo nacional de salubridad pública.....	77
Código de comercio.....	10	Consejo superior de bienestar social.....	75
Código de justicia militar.....	12	Consejo superior de defensa nacional.....	66
Código de minería.....	11	Consejo superior de fomento equino.....	61
Código de procedimiento civil.....	10	Consejo superior de habitaciones.....	75
Código de procedimiento penal.....	11	Consejo superior de higiene pública.....	70, 77, 78
Código del notariado.....	11	Consejo superior de salubridad nacional.....	77
Código del trabajo.....	11, 74	Consejo superior de salubridad pública.....	77
Código orgánico de tribunales.....	84	Consejo superior del trabajo.....	74
Código penal.....	10	Consejo técnico de lucha anti-venérea.....	77
Código sanitario.....	11	Consejo universitario.....	55, 58
Códigos.....	10-12	Conservador del Registro civil.....	60
Colección de estudios y documentos.....	57	Constitución política.....	12-13
Colección de historiadores.....	9, 38	Constituyentes de 1925, Los.....	13
Colección de las leyes i decretos.....	9	Contabilidad general, Dirección de.....	82
Colección de tratados.....	37	Contaduría mayor.....	82
Colegio de abogados.....	85	Contraloría general de la república.....	41, 82
Colegio de arquitectos de Chile.....	70	Control de exportación, Servicio de.....	42, 45
Colegio de farmacéuticos.....	82	Control de precios de las drogas y productos farmacéuticos.....	77
Colonización agrícola, Caja de.....	73	Cooperación intelectual, Comisión chilena de.....	58
Comando en jefe de la armada.....	65	Corporativas, Departamento de.....	71
Comando en jefe del ejército.....	62	Corporación de fomento de la producción.....	38, 43-45
Comercio, Código de.....	10	Corporación de reconstrucción y auxilio.....	43, 46, 50
Comercio, Subsecretaría de.....	27, 36	Corporación de ventas de salitre y yodo.....	50
Comercio exterior, Consejo nacional de.....	45	Correos y telégrafos, Dirección general de.....	28, 30
Comercio y abastecimiento, Ministerio de.....	27, 36	Corte suprema de justicia.....	84
Comisariato general de subsistencias y precios.....	62	Cortes de apelaciones.....	84
Comisión central mixta de sueldos.....	74	Credito agrario, Caja de.....	72
Comisión chilena de codificación internacional.....	36	Credito hipotecario, Caja de.....	50, 51
Comisión chilena de cooperación intelectual.....	58	Credit and business conditions, Monthly report of.....	48
Comisión conservadora.....	12, 14, 21	Credito industrial, Instituto de.....	44
Comisión consultiva de reformas constitucionales.....	12	Credito minoro, Caja de.....	38, 43, 44
Comisión de agricultura de post-guerra.....	72	Credito público, Comisión de.....	49
Comisión de cambios internacionales.....	38, 43, 45	Criminología, Archivos chilenos de.....	60
Comisión de control de los precios de las drogas y productos farmacéuticos.....	77	Cruz roja de Chile.....	32
Comisión de crédito público.....	49	Cuadernos jurídicos y sociales.....	67
Comisión de licencias de importación.....	43, 45	Cuartillas.....	56
Comisión del libro.....	53	Cuenta general de las entradas y gastos fiscales.....	83
Comisión mixta de límites entre Chile y Perú.....	38	Cuerpo de carabineros.....	31
Comisiones mixtas de sueldos.....	74	Cuerpo de ingenieros de minas.....	49
Comisiones parlamentarias.....	20-22	Cuerpos legislativos.....	14-22
Comité coordinador de adquisiciones y enajenaciones de los servicios de abastecimientos del ejército, armada y aviación.....	61	Curso de estado mayor.....	64
Comité de radiodifusión.....	32		
Compañía de salitre.....	50		
Compañía electro-siderúrgica e industrial de Valdivia.....	39, 45		
Compañías de seguros, sociedades anónimas y bolsas de comercio, Superintendencia de.....	48		
Comuna y hogar.....	33		
Confederación de trabajadores.....	74		
Conferencias de divulgación científica.....	56		
Conferencias de extensión universitaria.....	56		
Congreso constituyente.....	18		
Congreso nacional.....	14-22		
Congreso pleno.....	16		
Consejo coordinador de la política inversionista de las instituciones de previsión social.....	78		
Consejo de acción cultural.....	35		
Consejo de censura cinematográfica.....	35		
Consejo de defensa fiscal.....	83		
Consejo de defensa nacional.....	66		
Consejo de estado.....	12		
Consejo de fertilizantes.....	70		
Consejo de higiene.....	77		
Consejo de la corporación de fomento de la producción.....	43-45		
Consejo de la industria lechera.....	70		
Consejo de turismo.....	35		

	Page		Page
Departamento de ferrocarriles	69, 80	Dirección general de tierras, bosques y pesca	40
Departamento de F.F. CC.	69, 80	Dirección general de tierras y colonización	73
Departamento de industrias fabriles (del Ministerio de economía y comercio)	39	Dirección general de trabajo	74
Departamento de lucha anti-venérea	77	Dirección general de transporte y tránsito público	34
Departamento de mensura de tierras	73	Dirección general del crédito popular	74
Departamento de minas y petróleo del Ministerio de economía y comercio	39, 43, 49	Dirección general del registro civil nacional	60
Departamento de municipalidades	33	Dirección general de instrucción del ejército	63
Departamento de navegación e hidrografía	65	Director supremo	23
Departamento de pavimentación de Santiago	69	Discursos de apertura	14, 38
Departamento de pesca y caza (del Ministerio de economía y comercio)	40	Documentos	25, 36
Departamento de planificación territorial y urbanismo	68		
Departamento de previsión social	76	E	
Departamento de producción	40	Economía y comercio, Ministerio de	38, 45
Departamento de sanidad escolar	77	Economic survey of Chile, Monthly	37, 39
Departamento de transportes y navegación	40	Educación, Censo de	42
Derecho administrativo	28	Educación física, Boletín de	56
Derecho, Revista de	85	Educación primaria, Dirección general de	52
Derecho, jurisprudencia y ciencias sociales, Revista de	85	Educación pública, Ministerio de	26, 28, 51, 59
Derecho constitucional, Síntesis del	13	Educación, Revista de	51
Detective	32	Educación secundaria, Dirección general de	52
Deuda fiscal	82	Ejército, Comando en jefe del	62
Diario de documentos del gobierno	9	Elecciones, Tribunal calificador de	12, 28, 30
Diario oficial	7, 8	Empart	79
Diputados, Cámara de	5, 14-22	Empleados de los hipódromos, Caja de los	81
Dirección de abastecimiento de petróleo	43	Empleados municipales, Caja de prevision y ahorro de los	80
Dirección de aduanas	47	Empleados particulares, Caja de prevision de	79
Dirección de contabilidad general	82	Empleados públicos y periodistas, Caja nacional de	79
Dirección de crédito popular	74	Empresa de los ferrocarriles	69
Dirección de escuelas militares	64	Empresa periodística "La nación"	78
Dirección de la defensa civil	66	En viaje	70
Dirección de los servicios de turismo	33	Enseñanza agrícola	72
Dirección de pavimentación de Santiago	69	Enseñanza profesional, Dirección general de	52
Dirección de reclutamiento y tiro nacional	64	Escalafón del poder judicial	84
Dirección del alcantarillado de Santiago	35, 69	Escuela de artesanos	53
Dirección del Estanco Mayor General del ejército	3	Escuela de ciencias jurídicas y sociales	57
Dirección del registro electoral	28, 30	Escuela de infantería	64
Dirección del tesoro	47, 48	Escuela de ingenieros industriales	52
Dirección general de agricultura	71	Escuela naval	65
Dirección general de aprovisionamiento del estado	49	Escuela técnica de investigaciones	32
Dirección general de agua potable y alcantarillado	35	Escuelas de servicio social	52
Dirección general de asistencia social	78	Escuelas militares, Dirección de	64
Dirección general de auxilio social	28, 31	Estaciones de radio comunicaciones, Reglamento de	32
Dirección general de beneficencia y asistencia social y junta central de beneficencia	78	Estadística, Dirección general de	41, 42, 82
Dirección general de bibliotecas, museos, monumentos nacionales y archivos	53	Estadística anual	41
Dirección general de carabineros	7, 28, 31	Estadística bancaria	48
Dirección general de cesantía	31	Estadística bibliográfica de la literatura chilena	6
Dirección general de correos y telégrafos	28, 30	Estadística carcelaria	60
Dirección general de educación primaria	52	Estadística chilena	41, 42
Dirección general de educación secundaria	52	Estadística comercial	47
Dirección general de enseñanza industrial	52	Estadística comparada	50
Dirección general de enseñanza profesional	48	Estadística ferroviaria	60
Dirección general de especies valoradas	41-42, 82	Estadísticas	79
Dirección general de estadística	28, 31	Estado . . . de la deuda fiscal	82
Dirección general de investigaciones	47	Estado mayor de coordinación de la defensa nacional	66
Dirección general de impuestos internos	28	Estudios agronómicos	71
Dirección general de informaciones y cultura	32, 35	Exportación, Resumen mensual de	37, 39, 43
		Exposición del Ministerio de hacienda	46
		Exposición retrospectiva de la enseñanza	52
		Extensión	34
Dirección general de informaciones y extensión cultural	32		
Dirección general de investigaciones e identificación	28, 31, 32, 60	F	
Dirección general de los servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado	29, 35	Facultad de bellas artes (Universidad)	57
Dirección general de obras públicas	68	Facultad de biología ciencias médicas (Universidad)	57
Dirección general de pavimentación	69	Facultad de ciencias físicas y matemáticas (Universidad)	57
Dirección general de prisiones	7, 59	Facultad de ciencias jurídicas sociales (Universidad)	57
Dirección general de protección a la infancia y adolescencia	77	Facultad de comercio y economía industrial (Universidad)	57
Dirección general de protección de menores	77	Facultad de filosofía y ciencias de la educación (Universidad)	58
Dirección general de restaurantes y hospederías populares fiscales	31	Farmacéuticos, Colegio de	82
Dirección general de sanidad	76	Ferrocarriles, Departamento de	69, 80
Dirección general de servicios eléctricos y de gas	28, 32	Ferrovía, Estadística	69

INDEX

91

	Page		Page
Fertilizantes, Consejo de.....	70	Instituto de biología.....	57
Folleto.....	39, 40, 47, 56, 69, 73	Instituto de cinematografía educativa.....	52
Fomento, Boletín de.....	68	Instituto de crédito industrial.....	39, 44
Fomento, Ministerio de.....	27, 28, 39	Instituto de economía agrícola.....	72
Fomento de la producción, Corporación de.....	38, 43	Instituto de educación física y técnica.....	56
Fomento equino, Consejo superior de.....	61	Instituto de extensión musical.....	58
Fomento industrial y minero, Instituto de.....	45	Instituto de fomento industrial y minero de Antofagasta.....	45
Fuentes para el estudio de la constitución política.....	13	Instituto de fomento industrial y minero de Tarapacá.....	45
Fuerza aérea.....	66	Instituto de información campesina.....	71, 72
Fundación "Pedro Aguirre Cerda".....	44	Instituto geográfico militar.....	7, 63
		Instituto médico legal "Doctor Carlos Ibar".....	59
G		Instituto nacional.....	57
Gaceta de los carabineros de Chile.....	31	Instituto nacional de clasificación y criminología.....	59, 60
Gaceta de los tribunales.....	84, 85	Instrucción primaria, Revista de.....	52
Gaceta del supremo gobierno.....	9	Intendencias i gobernaciones.....	29
Garantías fiscales.....	83	Intendente.....	29
Gazeta de Santiago de Chile.....	9	Inter-American handbook of social insurance institutions.....	81
Gazeta ministerial del gobierno.....	9	Interior, Ministerio del.....	25, 26, 27, 28-35
Geográfico militar, Instituto.....	7, 63	Inventario de la colección fondo antiguo.....	54
Gobernador.....	29	Inversión del presupuesto.....	46, 83
Gobierno interior, Servicio de.....	28, 29	Investigaciones e identificación, Dirección general de.....	28, 31
Gobierno y relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de.....	25	Itinerario.....	70
Gran convención.....	13, 18, 19		
Guerra, Subsecretaría de.....	62	J	
Guerra y marina, Ministerio de.....	61	Jardín zoológico nacional.....	34
Guía administrativa.....	6, 29	Judicial, Boletín.....	84
Guía para facilitar la consulta del Archivo de escribanos.....	54	Judiciary Act.....	5
Guía postal.....	30	Junta de exportación agrícola.....	72
Guías verdes.....	34	Junta central de beneficencia.....	78
Gupari.....	34	Junta de gobierno.....	5, 23, 24, 25, 26
		Junta de normalización del comercio interno.....	43
H		Junta del Congreso.....	14
Habitación popular, Caja de la.....	75	Junta nacional de abastecimientos.....	45
Hacienda, Ministerio de.....	25-28, 45-51	Justicia, Ministerio de.....	25-28, 59-61
Hacienda pública.....	46	Justicia militar, Código de.....	12
Higiene, Consejo de.....	77	Juzgados de letras.....	84
Higiene y previsión social, Ministerio de.....	26, 73, 75		
Historia militar.....	64	L	
		Lavaderos de oro, Servicio de.....	43
I		Legislatura.....	14-22
Imprenta nacional.....	7, 8	Letelier's Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos.....	13,
Impuestos internos, Dirección general de.....	47	18, 19, 21, 25
Índice de los documentos existentes en el Archivo.....	54	Ley de presupuesto de entradas.....	46
Índice de los protocolos notariales.....	54	Licencias de importación, Comisión de.....	43
Índice del Archivo hidrográfico "Vidal Gormaz".....	55	Línea aérea nacional.....	66
Índice general del Boletín de las leyes.....	9	Líneas ferreas fiscales, Monografía de las.....	69
Índices de producción física.....	44	Lista de las publicaciones periódicas.....	54
Industria del salitre, La.....	49	Lista diplomática.....	37
Industria lechera, Consejo de la.....	70	Lucha anti-venérea, Departamento de.....	77
Industrial y comercial, Censo.....	42		
Industrias fabriles, Departamento de.....	39	M	
Infantería, Escuela de.....	64	Manual de marina.....	65
Infantería, Revista de.....	64	Manual del Senado.....	13, 19
Información, La.....	51	Mapa de la sección cartográfica del Instituto geográfico militar.....	63
Información económica de Chile.....	37, 39	Marina mercante nacional, Caja de previsión de la.....	79
Informaciones de Chile.....	33	Marina, Subsecretaría de.....	65
Informaciones sanitarias y médico-preventivas.....	76	Mástil.....	56
Informaciones y cultura, Dirección general de.....	28, 32-35	Medicina preventiva, Consejo de.....	78
Informe.....	50, 51, 72, 83	Memoria, See issuing agency.....	63
Informe actuarial.....	67	Memorial del ejército.....	63
Informe comercial.....	37	Memorial técnico del ejército.....	51
Informe estadístico mensual.....	48	Mensaje del Ministro de educación.....	23, 25
Informes.....	28	Mensaje del Presidente.....	64
Informes consulares.....	37	Meteorológica de Chile, Oficina.....	39, 43
Informes y proyectos sanitarios.....	76	Minería, Código de.....	11
Inspección de geografía y minas.....	40	Ministerio de agricultura.....	26-28, 70-72
Inspección general de bosques, pesca y caza.....	40	Ministerio de agricultura, industria y colonización.....	26, 27, 36, 70
Inspección general de sociedades anónimas.....	48	Ministerio de bienes nacionales.....	27
Instituciones policiales, Las.....	31	Ministerio de bienestar social.....	27
Instituto aeronáutico.....	66	Ministerio de comercio y abastecimiento.....	27, 38
Instituto bacteriológico.....	78	Ministerio de defensa nacional.....	27, 28, 61-67
Instituto central meteorológico y geofísico.....	64	Ministerio de economía y comercio.....	28, 38-45
Instituto chileno de arte popular.....	58		
Instituto chileno norteamericano de cultura.....	58		
Instituto de altos estudios internacionales.....	58		

	Page		Page
Ministerio de educación pública.....	26-28, 51-59	Oficina hidrográfica de la marina.....	65
Ministerio de ferrocarriles.....	26, 80	Oficina meteorológica.....	64
Ministerio de fomento.....	27, 28, 39	Orden público.....	29
Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores.....	25		
Ministerio de guerra y marina.....	25, 27, 61	P	
Ministerio de hacienda.....	25-28, 45-61	Patria.....	64
Ministerio de higiene y previsión social.....	26, 73, 75	Patronato nacional de reos.....	60
Ministerio de higiene, asistencia y previsión social.....	26, 73, 75	Pavimentación, Dirección general de.....	69
Ministerio de higiene.....	26, 73, 75	Pavimentación de Santiago, Dirección de.....	69
Ministerio de industria i obras públicas.....	25-28	Penal, Código.....	10
Ministerio de instrucción pública.....	26, 51	Pensiones, Oficina de.....	61
Ministerio de justicia.....	25-28, 59-61	Pesca y caza, Departamento de.....	40
Ministerio de justicia, culto e instrucción pública.....	25, 51, 59	Plan de acción inmediata.....	43, 44
Ministerio de la propiedad austral, Boletín mensual del.....	73	Población, Censo de la.....	41, 42
Ministerio de obras públicas, comercio i vías de comunicación.....	26	Poder judicial.....	5, 84
Ministerio de obras y vías públicas.....	26	Policías.....	31
Ministerio de obras públicas y vías de comunicación.....	26-28, 67-70	Protectos.....	32
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.....	25-28, 35-38	Presidente.....	23-25
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, culto i colonización.....	25, 35	Presupuesto y finanzas, Oficina de.....	46
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores i colonización.....	25, 35	Previsión de la marina mercante nacional, Caja de.....	79
Ministerio de relaciones exteriores i culto.....	25	Previsión de los carabineros de Chile, Caja de.....	80
Ministerio de salubridad, previsión y asistencia social.....	26, 28, 75-82	Previsión social.....	76
Ministerio de tierras, bienes nacionales y colonización.....	27	Previsión social, Departamento de.....	76
Ministerio de tierras y colonización.....	26-28, 72-73	Previsión y ahorro de empleados municipales, Caja de.....	80
Ministerio del interior.....	25, 26, 27, 28-35	Prisiones, Dirección general de.....	7, 59
Ministerio del trabajo.....	26-28, 73-75	Procedimiento civil, Código de.....	10
Ministerios.....	25-28	Procedimiento penal, Código de.....	11
Minuta de la Dirección general de agua potable y alcantarillado.....	35	Producción, Departamento de.....	40
Monitor araucano, El.....	9	Prontuario administrativo de Chile.....	6
Monografía de la Cámara de diputados.....	19	Propaganda sanitaria de la Dirección general de sanidad, Órgano de.....	76
Monthly economic survey of Chile.....	37, 39	Propiedad austral, Ministerio de la.....	73
Monthly report on credit and business conditions.....	48, 49	Protección a la infancia y adolescencia, Dirección general de.....	77
Municipalidades, Departamento de.....	33	Proyecto de código de minería.....	20
Museo araucano de Temuco.....	53	Proyecto de código penal.....	11
Museo de Concepción.....	55	Proyecto de lei de presupuesto.....	29
Museo de Talca.....	53	Psiquiatría y disciplinas conexas, Revista de.....	57
Museo de Valparaíso.....	53	Publicación (without distinctive qualification), See issuing agency.....	
Museo nacional de bellas artes.....	55	Publicación de la Dirección general de agua potable y alcantarillado.....	35
Museo nacional de historia natural.....	55	Publicación de la oficina meteorológica.....	64
Museo pedagógico de Chile.....	55	Publicación del Ministerio de salubridad, previsión i asistencia social.....	76
Museos.....	53, 55	Publicación oficial del servicio nacional de salubridad.....	76
		Publicaciones anexas.....	79
N		Publicaciones de la Biblioteca central.....	58
Nación, La.....	7, 8	Publicaciones de la Superintendencia del salitre.....	49
Normalización del comercio interno, Junta de.....	43	Publicaciones de la Visitación de imprentas.....	53
Notariado, Código del.....	11	Publicaciones del servicio de extensión.....	55
Noticiario del asegurado.....	79	Publicaciones periódicas.....	53
Noticias de Chile.....	37		
Noticias hidrográficas.....	65	Q	
		Quiebras, Sindicatura general de.....	60
O		Química farmacéutica, Revista.....	82
Obras públicas, Álbum de.....	68		
Obras públicas, Dirección general de.....	68	R	
Obras públicas y vías de comunicación, Ministerio de.....	67-70	Radiodifusión, Comité de.....	32
Observatorio astronómico (nacional).....	57, 64	Realidad médico-social chilena, La.....	76
Observatorio seismológico.....	57	Reconstrucción y auxilio, Corporación de.....	43, 46
Océano.....	40	Recopilación de circulares y fallos arbitrales.....	48
Odontología, Consejo nacional de.....	78	Recopilación de decretos-leyes.....	12, 28
Oficina (central) de estadística.....	41	Recopilación de las actas, sesiones, discursos, etc.....	19
Oficina de mensura de tierras.....	73	Recopilación de leyes (por orden numérico).....	9, 83
Oficina de pensiones.....	47, 61	Recopilación de leyes i decretos supremos concernientes al ejército.....	62
Oficina de pensiones de la defensa nacional.....	61	Recopilación de leyes sobre pavimentación.....	69
Oficina de presupuesto y finanzas.....	46	Recopilación de tratados y convenciones.....	38
Oficina de previsión del tiempo.....	64	Redacción concisa de las actas y diarios.....	19
		Redactor de las sesiones.....	19
		Regidores.....	29

Page		Page
60	Registro civil nacional, Dirección general del.	Senadores, Cámara de.
9	Registro de documentos del gobierno.	Servicio consular.
28, 30	Registro electoral, Dirección del.	Servicio de administración militar, Revista del.
13	Reglamento constitucional.	Servicio de agrónomos regionales.
65	Reglamento de navegación aérea.	Servicio de control de exportación.
62	Reglamento serie (en el ejército).	Servicio de gobierno interior.
35-38	Relaciones exteriores, Ministerio de.	Servicio de lavaderos de oro.
	Restaurantes y hospederías populares fiscales, Dirección general de.	Servicio de registro civil, Boletín del.
31	Resultados del censo de la población.	Servicio de turismo.
41	Resumen de reglamento de meteorogramas y avisos meteorológicos.	Servicio dental escolar obligatorio.
65	Resumen mensual de exportación.	Servicio diplomático i consular.
37, 39, 43	Retiro y montepío de las fuerzas de la defensa nacional, Caja de.	Servicio exterior.
67	Retiro y previsión social de los FF. CC. del estado, Caja de.	Servicio médico legal.
80	Revista agrícola.	Servicio médico nacional de empleados.
52	Revista chilena de higiene y medicina preventiva.	Servicio meteorológico de la armada.
76	Revista chilena de historia y geografía.	Servicio nacional de colocaciones.
55	Revista de agronomía y veterinaria.	Servicio sanitario del ejército, Archivos médicos del.
72	Revista de arte.	Servicio seismológico, Boletín del.
57	Revista de artillería.	Servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado, Dirección general de.
62	Revista de bibliografía chilena.	Servicios de beneficencia y asistencia social, Sinopsis estadística de los.
6, 53	Revista de caballería.	Servicios de turismo, Dirección de.
62	Revista de caminos.	Servicios eléctricos y de gas, Dirección general de.
68	Revista de ciencias penales.	Servicios independientes.
57, 60	Revista de criminología y de policía científica.	Sesiones.
32	Revista de derecho.	Sesiones de los cuerpos legislativos.
85	Revista de derecho, jurisprudencia y ciencias sociales.	Sesiones extraordinarias.
85	Revista de educación.	Sindicatura de Quiebras de Santiago.
51	Revista de educación primaria.	Sindicatura general de quiebras.
52	Revista de educación rural.	Síndico general.
52	Revista de educación secundaria.	Sinopsis estadística de los servicios de beneficencia y asistencia social.
	Revista de explotación de los servicios de agua potable y alcantarillado de Chile.	Sinopsis geográfico-estadística.
35	Revista de infantería.	Síntesis del derecho constitucional.
64	Revista de instrucción primaria.	Síntesis estadística.
52	Revista de la Biblioteca nacional.	Sociedad chilena de historia y geografía.
6, 53	Revista de la Cruz Roja chilena.	Sociedad chilena de microbiología e higiene.
67	Revista de la escuela naval.	Sociedad constructora de establecimientos educacionales.
65	Revista de la fuerza aérea.	Sociedades anónimas, bancos y bolsas de comercio.
66	Revista de la habitación.	Subsecretaría de aviación.
75	Revista de las municipalidades de la República.	Subsecretaría de comercio del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.
33	Revista de los carabineros de Chile.	Subsecretaría de guerra.
31	Revista de marina.	Subsecretaría de marina.
65	Revista de psiquiatría y disciplinas conexas.	Subsecretaría de tierras i colonización.
57	Revista de sanidad de carabineros.	Subsecretaría y administración general, See respective Ministerio.
31	Revista de sanidad militar.	Subsistencias y precios, Comisariato general de.
65	Revista del Colegio de abogados de Valparaíso.	Superintendencia de aduanas.
83	Revista del Instituto bacteriológico.	Superintendencia de bancos.
78	Revista del servicio de administración militar.	Superintendencia de compañías de seguros, sociedades anónimas y bolsas de comercio.
63	Revista del trabajo.	Superintendencia de la casa de moneda y especies valoradas.
74	Revista escuela militar.	Superintendencia del salitre.
64	Revista química farmacéutica.	Supremo gobierno de Chile, Gaceta del.
82	Revista radiotelefónica de C. A.	
79	Revista tributaria.	
47	Revista universitaria.	
53		
S		T
49	Salitre, Superintendencia del.	Teatro nacional, Dirección superior del.
75-82	Salubridad, previsión y asistencia social, Ministerio de.	Telegráfico, Chile.
77	Salubridad pública, Consejo nacional de.	Tesorería general de la República.
26, 28, 75	Salubridad pública, Ministerio de.	Tierra, La.
76	Salud.	Tierras, bosques, y pesca, Dirección de.
76	Sanidad, Dirección general de.	Tierras y colonización, Ministerio de.
77	Sanidad escolar, Departamento de.	Trabajo, Código del.
63	Sanidad militar, Revista de.	Trabajo, Ministerio del.
76	Sanitario, Código.	Trabajos cartográficos del país.
25, 26	Secretarías de gobierno.	Transporte y tránsito público, Dirección general de.
80	Seguridad.	Transportes y navegación, Departamento de.
76	Seguridad social en Chile, La.	Tratados, convenciones y arreglos internacionales.
78	Seguro obligatorio, Caja de.	
48	Seguros e impuestos.	
5, 14-22	Senado.	

